New Method READERS

Standard Edition

Reader 2

NEW METHOD READERS

BY

MICHAEL WEST
M.A., D.PHIL.

STANDARD EDITION

READER TWO

NEW EDITION

Illustrated by
Rosemary Brown

LONGMANS, GREEN AND CO. LTD
6 & 7 CLIFFORD STREET, LONDON, W.1
NEW YORK ◆ TORONTO
BOMBAY ◆ CALCUTTA ◆ MADRAS
1957

PREFACE

THE New Method Readers are based on a carefully graded selection of the commonest English words. Each book of the series assumes that the child knows all the words which have been taught in the preceding books. It is therefore necessary to begin with the first book. In addition each book is so constructed that each lesson assumes that the child knows the words which have been taught in the preceding lessons. It is important, therefore, to read the book right through, and not to omit any lessons or to change their order. Teachers are advised to see that each child possesses a copy of the *Companion* to this book (as otherwise much time will be lost in unnecessary blackboard writing), and to follow the lesson plans set out in the guide to the series, *The Teaching of English*, as far as local conditions allow.

This book, Reader II, is the third of the series, counting the Primer, and teaches a further 315 new words and usages. When this Reader is finished further practice in reading may be obtained by using the New Method Supplementary Readers, Stage 2, which introduce no words or only a few words beyond those which have already been learnt.

You now know 458 words from the Primer and Reader I

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY
NEILL AND CO. LTD
EDINBURGH

LESSON 1

OBERON AND TITANIA

A

Fair (Fair) Hair Laugh (Laugh at)

The Fairies are called " fairies " because they are very **fair**. " Fair " is " beautiful "; the fairies are very beautiful. They are very small. They live in the forest.

Ob-er-on was the King of the Fairies. Ti-tan-i-a was the Queen of the Fairies. Titania was very beautiful; she had long **fair hair**. Her hair was so fair that it looked like gold. Puck was a fairy: he was the servant of Oberon. Puck was a very nice fairy; he was very small and he was always **laugh**ing; he loved to **laugh at** others, and he loved to make others laugh. Oberon loved Puck very much, because he made him laugh,—and Oberon liked to laugh.

B

Dance Jolly Round Met Meet

But to-night Oberon was not laughing: he was very angry. For King Oberon had quarrelled with his Queen

Dancing

Titania. The King and the Queen of the Fairies had quarrelled !—The fairies did not **dance** at night any more. There were no **jolly** dances **round** a tree in the forest at night. No jolly fairies danced round and round the flowers in the gardens. No jolly fairies danced by the side of the river. There was no dancing or laughing any more: for the King and the Queen of the Fairies had quarrelled.

It was night. King Oberon came to a place in the forest with all his fairies. Just as he came to that place, Titania came there too with all her fairies. So Oberon and Titania **met**. Oberon did not want to **meet** Titania, because he was angry with her.

C

Indian **(Fair)** **Hurt** **('ll, I'll)**

" I am not pleased to meet you, fair Titania," said Oberon; " I am very angry with you."

" I did not want to meet you, Oberon," said Titania, " for I am angry with you too. For I had a little **Indian** boy who was my servant: you want to take him away, and to make him your servant. It is not **fair** ! "

" Give him to me! " cried Oberon.

" I will not! " cried Titania, " I will never give him to you! "

Then Titania went quickly away, and all her fairies went with her.

Oberon said, " Titania has **hurt** me: now **I'll** hurt her. I'll do something that 'll make all the fairies laugh at Titania. All the fairies 'll laugh at her! "

D

First

Then Oberon called Puck, and said to him, " There is a red flower on a hill very far from here. Go and get that red flower and bring it to me. To-night, when Titania is asleep, I'll rub that flower on her eyes: when she wakes, she'll love the **first** person that she sees. And then all the fairies 'll laugh at her."

Puck went quickly away. In a very little time he came back, and gave King Oberon the red flower.

Singing and Playing

E

(Each other) **(Don't)** **(Go to sleep)**

Play **Sing** **(Sang)** **(A song)**

Titania was with her fairies. They were all **play**ing; some were running and catching **each other**: some were sitting in a rose-tree and **sing**ing; some danced round and round and **sang song**s as they danced. They **sang** beautiful songs about the flowers, and little songs about the birds.

After some time Titania said, " **Don't** play any more

now. I want to **go to sleep**. So don't make a noise: come and sing a nice song to me."

Then the fairies came and stood round Titania, and sang to her; and she went to sleep.

As Titania slept, Oberon came to her, and rubbed the flower on her eyes.

F

Rather **Foolish** **Talk**

Now there was a man called Bottom. He was a **rather foolish** man. On that same night foolish Bottom was walking in the forest, and he came rather near to the place where Titania was sleeping. Puck saw Bottom there, and he saw that Bottom was a rather foolish man. Then Puck thought of something, and began to laugh: he said, " I'll change Bottom's head into an ass's head. Bottom shall have an ass's head! Then, when Titania awakes, she'll see him first; and she will love him."

So Puck made Bottom's head into an ass's head. Just then Titania awoke. The first person that she saw was Bottom: so she loved him. She said, " How beautiful he is! Come here, beautiful man, and **talk** to me. Don't run away, but stay and talk to me."

G

So Bottom stayed and talked to Titania. Titania made poor Bottom sing to her. Bottom could not sing. He made an ugly noise, and he thought that he was singing beautifully,—for he was rather foolish. Titania thought that he did everything beautifully: that was because Oberon had rubbed the flower on her eyes.

Titania called her fairies and said, " Be very nice to Bottom, and talk to him nicely; for I love him very much, and I think that he is very beautiful."

Puck saw all this. He went and told Oberon: he said, " I found a foolish man rather near the place where Titania was sleeping. Then I changed the man's head into an ass's head. Titania awoke and saw him. Then because you had rubbed the flower on her eyes, she loved him.— And now all the fairies are laughing at her, because it looks so foolish. She loves a foolish man with an ass's head! "

H

Only Behind

Oberon went to see Titania. He found her sitting with Bottom. She had put flowers in Bottom's hair. Titania gave Oberon the Indian boy whom he wanted as his servant; for now she loved **only** Bottom. Oberon was sad: he did not like to see Titania so foolish. He said, " It is not fair to do this to Titania. I only wanted the Indian boy. There is only one flower that will save Titania. Go, Puck, and get me the flower." Then he told Puck where the flower grew: " It is a white flower," he said, " and it grows in only one place. **Behind** that great hill there is a little hill, and behind the little hill there is an old tree; and behind the old tree there is the white flower."

I

Used to

Puck brought the white flower. When Titania was asleep, Oberon rubbed the white flower on her eyes, saying,—

"See as you **used to** see:
Be as you used to be."

Titania awoke. She said, "Who is this foolish man with an ass's head?"

Oberon said to Puck, "Take this foolish man away; give him his own head again, and make him as he used to be."

Puck made Bottom as he used to be, and Bottom went back to his friends. He said to his friends, "Last night I went to sleep in the forest. As I slept, I thought a foolish thing: I thought that I had an ass's head!—Do we not think foolish things when we are asleep!"

J

Oberon and Titania were not angry any more. Oberon took Titania's hand, and they danced; and all the fairies danced behind them. They danced round the trees and through the forest. It was night, and all men were asleep in the city. The fairies danced through the streets and came to the King's house. They danced in at the window, and through the great hall. They danced round the walls and over the tables.

The sun came up, and the sky became red and golden with the light. And, as day came in through the doors and the windows, the fairies ran away back to the forest.

(*Told from Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream"*.)

You now know 477 words

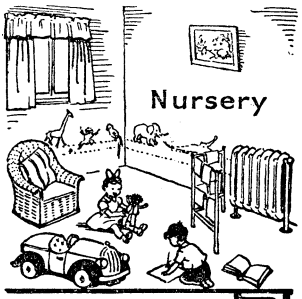
LESSON 2

IF YOU MEET A FAIRY

PRELIMINARY EXERCISE ON THE POEM

(*Underline all the new words,* **Poetry**, **Poem**, *etc., as they occur in the following sentences. Read and learn the meaning*)

Poetry **Poem** **Twenty** **Four** **Solemn**
Kitchen **Nursery**



1. This is the first poetry which you have read in this book. It is a very nice poem.

2. You used to read only stories, but no poetry; but now you can read poems.

3. The kitchen is the room where the cook makes the food ready.

4. The servant cooks our food in the kitchen. There is a fire in the kitchen; the kitchen is very hot.

5. Add ten and ten. How much is it?—It is twenty.

6. If you add two and two, the answer is four.

7. If you add twenty and four, the answer is twenty-four.

8. A nursery is a room in which children play.

9. Mother and father are not in the nursery; they are in the kitchen.

10. Solemn boys do not laugh or play; and they do not talk much. They just sit, and look solemn and sad.

PROSE EXPLANATION OF THE POEM

(Read and understand this first)

A

1. If you meet a fairy, don't run away. The fairy does not want to hurt you; she only wants to play with you.

B

2. You must show her round the garden. You must show her round the house too. She will want to see the **kitchen**.

3. Once I knew a little girl, who saw **twenty**-three fairies playing in the garden of her house. They were dancing, and they were as happy and as jolly as they could be.

4. The fairies asked the little girl to play with them. For there were only twenty-three fairies, and they wanted twenty-**four** for the dance. So they said to the little girl, "Come and make us twenty-four." But the foolish little girl was afraid; she ran away into the house and hid behind the door of the **nursery**.

C

5. Yes! She hid behind the door of the nursery! That was a foolish thing to do!—She was a foolish little girl; and when she grew up, she became a very **solemn** and rather ugly woman.

6. So, if you meet a fairy, remember what I have said. Do not run away—(like the foolish little girl)—, but talk nicely to the fairy.

IF YOU MEET A FAIRY

A 1. If you meet a fairy,
Don't run away:
She won't want to hurt you;
She'll only want to play.

2. Show her round the garden,
Round the house too;
She'll want to see the **kitchen**
(I know they always do).

B 3. I knew a little girl once
Who saw **twenty**-three
Playing in the garden
As jolly as could be.

4. They asked her to dance with them
To make a twenty-**four**;
She ran to the **nursery**
And hid behind the door.

C 5. Hid behind the nursery door—
(What a thing to do!), . . .
She grew up very **solemn**,
And rather ugly too.

6. If you meet a fairy,
Remember what I say,—
Talk to her nicely,
And don't run away.

ROSE FYLEMAN.

(From "The Fairy Flute"; by permission of the authoress, and with acknowledgment to the proprietors of "Punch".)

In the second verse above the original reads 'orchard": verse 2 of the original has been omitted.

You now know 484 words

LESSON 3

THE CAUSE OF ILLNESS

A

-ness (Ill-**ness**) **Pain** (**All over**)

Have you ever been ill? Have you ever had an ill**ness**? I think that you have, for most persons have had some illness at some time or other. Where there is illness, there can be no happiness. When you are ill, you are unhappy; for your body becomes hot; you have a **pain** in your head. There are pains **all over** your body: there is pain everywhere. You do not want to work; you do not want to play; you do not want to eat. You stay in bed, and you are very unhappy. You only want the illness to go away, so that you can be jolly and play and run about again.

B

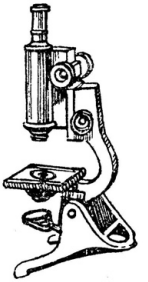
Cause **Seed** **(Much smaller)** **Air** **Point**
Microscope **Mean** **Seem**

What **cause**s us to be ill? What is the cause of illness?

The **seed**s of illness are everywhere. They are so small that you cannot see them. You cannot see them because of their small-ness. They are like the seeds of plants; but they are **much smaller**. They are in the **air**; they are in the water; they are on our hands; they are in our clothes. They are so small that there could be hundreds of them on the **point** of a needle.

How can we see these seeds of illness? How do we know that they are in the air and in the water and on the point of a needle, if they are so small that we cannot see them?

We cannot see them with our own eyes; but we can see them with a **microscope.**



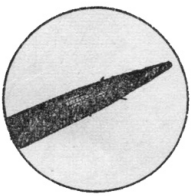
This is a microscope ——————→

"Micro" **means** "Small"; and "Scope" means "See". So "Microscope" means "Small-see." With the help of a microscope we can see small things. The microscope makes small things **seem** larger, so that we can see them.

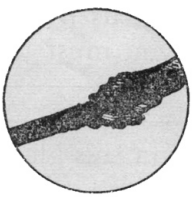
C

Under Let (Let us) Dirt (Dirt-y)

It is hard to see the point of a needle with your own eyes; but if you put the point of a needle **under** a microscope and look at it through the microscope, it seems very big: it seems as big as the point of a pencil.



This is a needle seen under a microscope.



This is a hair from a man's head seen under a microscope.

This is the head of an ant seen under a microscope.

Let us look at some water under the microscope. There is **dirt** in the water. Seeds of illness are always found in **dirty** water. That is why your father and mother will not let you drink dirty water; for it will make you ill.

When we look at this water under the microscope, we shall see the seeds of illness in it, which would make us ill if we drank it.

D

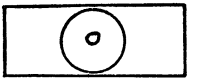
A drop **To drop**

This is the glass which we put under the microscope ——→

Drops To drop

Now let us put a **drop** of water on the glass of the microscope. We will **drop** a pot in the river and take some water from the river. River-water is always full of dirt. Let us drop a little of the river-water on the glass.

This is the drop of water from the river——→



Now let us put this glass under the microscope: you must look down through the hole here——→

This is the glass ——→

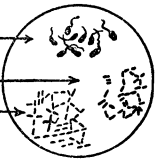
(The drop of water is on this glass.)

This is what you see in the drop of water :—

These are the seeds of illness [1] ——→

These are the seeds of another illness [2] ——→

These are the seeds of another illness [3] ——→

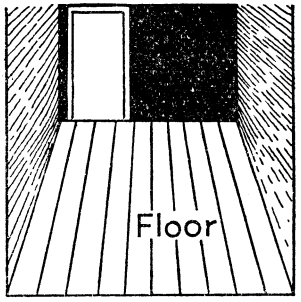


[1] Teacher:—These are the germs which cause Cholera.
[2] Teacher:—These are the germs which cause Dysentery.
[3] Teacher:—These are the germs which cause Typhoid Fever.

These may be explained to the class. (In water the germs would not be found in such groups: the picture shows what would be seen after cultivation and preparation in a laboratory.)

E

Floor **Piece** **Earth**



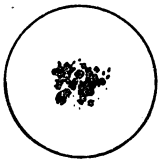
The seeds of illness are not found only in water: they are found in the air, too; and they are found in dust. Let us take a little dust from the **floor** of the room.

Dust is a powder. When you make a stone into powder, you make it into little **piece**s. Dust is made of little pieces of things. The dust of the room is made of little pieces of all the things that are in the room, little pieces of wood, little pieces of cloth from the clothes of persons who have been in the room,—little pieces of everything that is in the room, little pieces of everything that has been in the room. If food is eaten in the room, there will be little pieces of food in the dust. If you write in the room there will be little pieces of your pencil in the dust. Persons come into the room from the garden. They bring in the **earth** from the garden on their shoes. The earth of the garden is dust, and it is made of pieces of everything that is in the garden—pieces of stone, pieces of dead plants.

F

Thousand

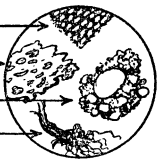
Let us take some dust from the floor of the room and put it on the glass of the microscope. Let us make the dust look ten times bigger than it is. It looks like this:—



(*Ten times bigger.*)

Let us make the dust look one hundred times bigger than it is:

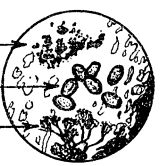
1. This is a little piece of cloth
2. This is a small piece of bread which has fallen on the floor
3. These are small pieces of stone and earth from the garden
4. This is a piece of some dead plant brought in from the garden



(*One hundred times bigger.*)

Now let us make this dust look one **thousand** times bigger than it is. We cannot show all of it here; for it would be too big for this paper. Let us take the little bit of bread only, and make that look one thousand times bigger than it is. . . . It is a little piece of bread that has fallen on the floor: it is very small; it is so small that, with your own eyes, you could not see it at all. But we will put it in the microscope and make it seem one thousand times larger than it is:

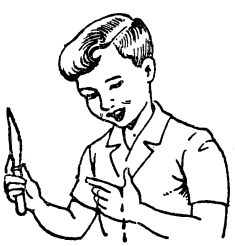
These are small pieces of stone on the bread
A. These are seeds of illness
B. These are the seeds of another illness



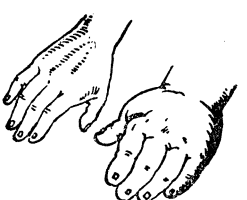
(*One thousand times bigger.*)

G

To cut **(A cut)** **(To mark)** **Swell** **(Swell up)** **Perhaps**



If you **cut** your hand, and if some of the dust from the floor goes into **the cut**, some of these seeds of illness go into your hand. I

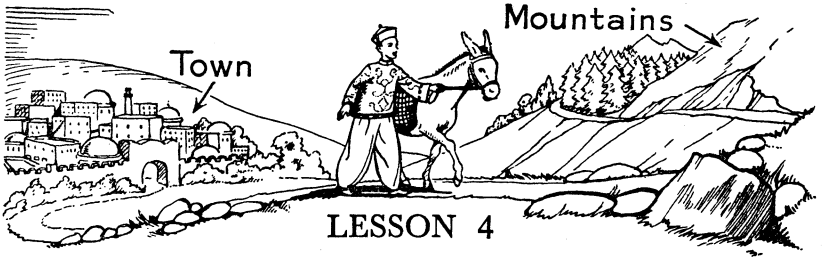


have **mark**ed some of the seeds "A." If the seeds marked "A" went into your hand, they would cause your hand to **swell**. Your hand would **swell up** and become big and red, and you would have much pain in it. You could not write with that hand; you could not play. The swelling would hurt you all day and all night. But, in time, your hand would become as it used to be, and would not hurt any more.

Now look at the seeds which are marked "B." These seeds cause a very bad illness. If these went into the cut, your hand would swell and become very big, and you would have great pain. **Perhaps** your arm would swell up, too. Perhaps the seeds would go all over your body, and you would have pain everywhere. And then perhaps you would die.

In another place in this book I will tell you how the seeds of illness go from one person to another, and how you may kill the seeds of illness.

You now know 505 words



LESSON 4

ALI BABA AND THE FORTY THIEVES

A

(Elder) **Town** **Mountain**
People **Almost**

Once upon a time there were two brothers. The **elder** brother was named Kasim, and the younger brother was named Ali Baba. Kasim was rich; Ali Baba was poor. They lived in a **town**. Kasim had a big house; Ali Baba had a small house in the same street.

Near the town there was a **mountain**. On the mountain there were many trees. The **people** of the town went to the mountain to get wood for their fires. One day Ali Baba took his ass and went to the mountain to get wood. He went very far up the mountain; he went **almost** to the top. People never went up to the top of the mountain, because it was so far: it was almost in the sky.

B

Thieves **(Thief)** **Forty** **-er** (Lead-**er**)

When Ali Baba had come almost to the top of the mountain, he sat down at the foot of a little tree. As he

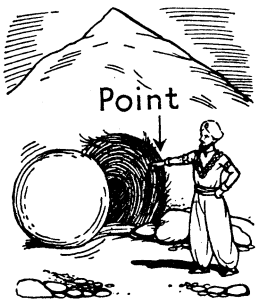
Thief

sat there, he saw many people coming up the mountain. They were coming almost to the same place where he was sitting. As they came nearer, he saw that they were **thieves**. Each **thief** was leading an ass. There were **forty** thieves. The lead**er** of the thieves rode in front on a horse. Ali Baba was afraid; he ran and hid behind a big stone. He looked from behind the stone to see what the thieves would do.

As the thieves came near to the stone, Ali Baba saw that there was a big box on the back of each of the asses, and all the boxes were filled with gold.

C

To point **Leave** **(Left)** **Carry** **(Carried)**



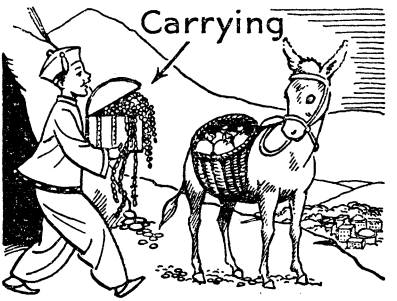
Then the leader of the thieves **point**ed at the side of the mountain, and said, "Open Sesame!" When the leader of the thieves said, "Open Sesame," a great door opened in the side of the mountain; the leader went into the mountain, and all the men went in behind him. Then the door shut.

Ali Baba came out from behind the stone. He looked to see where the door had been; but he could see nothing. He went back to the stone, and hid behind it, and waited.

After some time the door opened again, and all the thieves came out, leading their asses. Ali Baba saw that

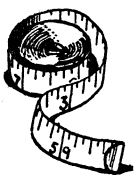
there was no gold in the boxes when they came out from the mountain; they had **left** all the gold behind in the mountain. Ali Baba thought, "This must be the place where the thieves **leave** all the money which they get by thieving!" The leader of the thieves pointed at the door and said, "Shut Sesame!" Then the door shut, and the thieves went away.

As soon as the thieves had left the place Ali Baba came out from behind the stone: he pointed at the side of the mountain, and said, "Open Sesame!" The door opened, and he went in. Inside the mountain there was a great hall; it was full of boxes of gold and jewels—boxes in front of him, boxes behind him, boxes all round him. He brought his ass into the hall, and put on its back as much gold as it could **carry**. The ass **carried** the gold to Ali Baba's house.



D

A measure (To measure) (First) Wax
To need (A need)



Then Ali Baba called his wife; and Ali Baba and his wife carried all the gold into the house. Ali Baba's wife asked, "How much gold is there here?" Ali Baba said, "I do not know." She said, "We must have a **measure** to **measure** the gold." So she ran to Kasim's

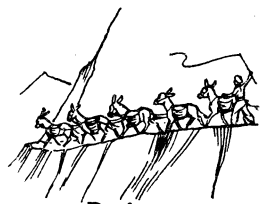
house and asked Kasim's wife to give her a measure. Kasim's wife told Kasim; and Kasim said, "What does Ali Baba want to measure?" "I do not know," said Kasim's wife. Kasim answered, "**First** put a piece of **wax** in the measure; then give it to her." So Kasim's wife first put a piece of wax in the measure before she gave it to Ali Baba's wife.

When Ali Baba's wife gave back the measure, Kasim saw a piece of gold on the wax in the measure. He thought, "Ali Baba must have very much gold, if he **needs** a measure for it." He went to Ali Baba and said, "You are my brother. Tell me where you have found so much gold that you need a measure for it. I have **need** of gold, too; for I am not as rich as I was."

E

Five **Word** **Less** **Drive** **Drove**

Ali Baba told Kasim everything. Kasim went home and said to his wife, "We must take away that gold quickly, or Ali Baba will take it all first. I have **five** asses. I will **drive** my five asses to the mountain at once, and bring away as much gold as they can carry. Then I will drive them there again. I will drive them there five times, twenty-five times, and bring every bit of gold away, before Ali Baba can get it."



Drives

So Kasim **drove** his five asses to the mountain. He said, "Open Sesame!" The door opened, and he drove the asses in. He put on each of the five asses as much gold as it could carry. When he was ready to drive them home again, he pointed to the door, and said, "Open Sepane!"

But the door did not open. He thought, " The **word** was not Sepane; but it was some word beginning with ' S '— Serape, Sesate . . ." He said many words beginning with " S "; but he did not say, " Sesame ": so the door did not open, and he could not get out.

In the morning the thieves came back to the mountain. They went into the hall where the gold was. The leader looked at the gold, and said, " Why has the gold become **less** than it was? There is less gold here than there was before." Then he said, " Some people have found out our hiding-place, and have taken away some of our gold. That is why it has become less." Then one of the thieves found Kasim hiding behind one of the boxes. The leader said, " This is the man." And they killed him.

F

(At first) Late (Later) Lately
Thirty Nine (Thirty-nine)

Kasim's wife sat waiting for Kasim; but he did not come back from the mountain. **At first** she thought, " Kasim is **late** because he is bringing much gold. He will come later." **Later** she began to be afraid: " It is late," she said, " and night is near. Why does he not come? " She sat waiting. It was late at night;—and still he did not come. As soon as morning came, she went to Ali Baba, and said, " Kasim went to the mountain, and he has not come back. Please go and look for him."

Ali Baba went to the mountain. He found the body of Kasim just behind the door of the Hall of Gold. He carried the body to Kasim's house.

The thieves came back to the mountain. They saw that some person had **lately** opened the door, and had carried away the body. Then the leader said to the other **thirty-nine** thieves, " There must be some other people who know how to open this door, for they have carried away the body of their friend. Later they will come and carry away our gold. We must find these people and kill them." Then he thought for some time; and at last he said, " There are thirty-nine streets in the town. One of you thirty-nine thieves will go to each of the thirty-nine streets. You will ask at each house, ' Has anyone died lately on the mountain? ' "

G

Oil **Remain**

One of the thirty-nine thieves came to Kasim's house, and asked, " Has anyone from this house died lately on the mountain? " The servant-girl answered, " Yes, Kasim is dead. His brother, Ali Baba, found him on the mountain."

Then the leader said to the thieves, " Go, and buy forty large jars." They brought the jars. The leader filled one of the jars with **oil**; then he made one of the thieves get into each of the thirty-nine other jars. Then the leader of the thieves put all the jars on a cart, and carried them to Ali Baba's house late in the day. He said to Ali Baba, " I am a seller of oil. Night is near. I must **remain** in this town to-night. Please let me put my forty jars of oil in your house. Let them remain here to-night; in the morning I will take them away."

H

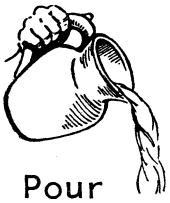
Use **Voice** **Quiet**

Ali Baba said, " Yes, the jars may remain here to-night; but you must remain here too; and you will need food." Then Ali Baba called to his wife, and said, " Is there any food remaining in the house? Make it ready, for a friend will remain in the house to-night, and he needs something to eat."

The leader of the thieves put all the jars in Ali Baba's house. He went to each jar and said to the thief in it, " When all is ready, I will come and call you."

Ali Baba's wife took the food which was remaining, and began to cook it: but she soon found that there was very little oil remaining in her oil-pot. Then she thought, " There are those forty jars of oil of the oil-seller remaining in the house for to-night. I will **use** some of that oil." So she went to take oil from one of the jars to use for cooking. When she came to the first jar, the thief, who was hiding in it, thought that she was his leader; he said, " Is all ready? Shall we come out now, and kill Ali Baba? "

When she heard the thief's **voice** from the jar, she knew that the oil-seller was the leader of the thieves, and that he had used the jars to hide his men. She said in a **quiet** voice, " Remain in the jar; I will come again." She went quietly to another jar: the thief in the jar said, " Is all ready? " As soon as she heard the voice, she answered quietly, " Be quiet. Remain there; I will come again." She went to thirty-nine jars and said, " Remain quiet; I will come again." At the remaining jar she heard no voice; there was no thief in it: she looked into the jar; it was full of oil.



Pour

I

Pour **Boil**
Death **Dark** **(Darkness)**

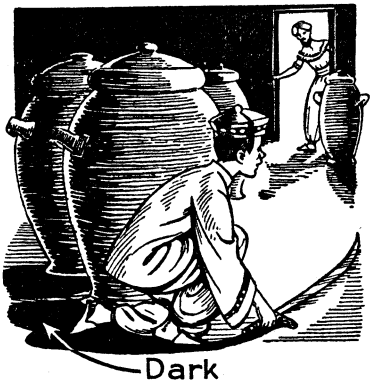
Boil

She took the jar full of oil. She **pour**ed the oil into a pot and set the pot on the fire. She made the oil very hot: she **boil**ed the oil. When the oil was boiling, she took the boiling oil, and poured some of the boiling oil into each of the thirty-nine jars. She poured the oil on the thieves. So all the thieves were boiled and they died.

Then she went to Ali Baba and said, "The oil-seller is not an oil-seller. He is the leader of the thieves, and he has come here to cause your **death**. Thieves were hidden in the jars." Then she told him about the death of the thirty-nine thieves. She said, "There is still the leader remaining. Late at night, when it is very **dark**, the leader of the thieves will go to call his men. You must be as quiet as death, and wait for him in the **darkness**."

Ali Baba waited in the darkness near the jars. The leader of the thieves came in the darkness to call his men; and Ali Baba killed him.

Ali Baba took all the gold from the mountain. He was very rich and very happy; and he thanked his wife and loved her very much, because she had saved him from the Forty Thieves.



Dark

You now know 536 words

LESSON 5

HOW ILLNESS IS CARRIED

A

Learn **Also** **Second**

You will now **learn** how illness is carried from one person to another.

When we are ill, the seeds of illness are in our bodies.—There are no seeds of illness in my body now, because I am not ill. But if some other person is ill, and if the seeds go from his body into my body, then I shall become ill **also**. You will learn, first,—

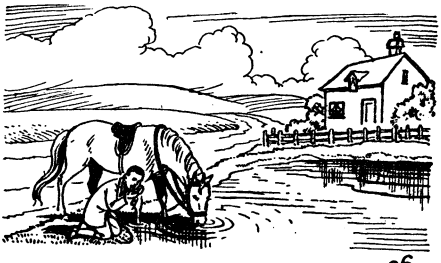
(1) How the seeds of illness go from the body of a person who is ill to the body of a person who is not ill; and, **second**, you will learn also,—

(2) How you may kill the seeds of illness, so that they may not hurt you.

You have learnt what the seeds of illness are. You have learnt also that the seeds of illness are sometimes found in water.

B

Picture **Matter** **(Run)** **Bank** **(To matter)**



This is a **picture** of a small piece of water. On one side of the water there is a road: horses and cows and other beasts go along the road, and so the dust of the road

is full of dirty **matter**. When the wind blows, the dust from the road falls on to the water. When there is rain, the rain washes the dirt from the road and **runs** down the **bank** into the water: the rain carries the dirt from the road into the water. On the other bank of the piece of water there is a house: dirt is thrown out from the house, dirt from the floor and bits of food from the kitchen. The rain carries all this dirt down the bank into the piece of water. The dirt from the road and the dirt from the house is full of seeds of illness; so the water becomes full of seeds of illness.

This will not **matter** if no one drinks the water: it will not matter if this water does not go into the bodies of other people. But it does matter here, for you see that there is a man on the bank of the piece of water drinking. He is drinking the seeds of illness, and perhaps of death.

What do we learn from this?—We learn that we must not drink water if we do not know that it is clean.

C

Sure **(Hurt)** **Feel** **Fresh**

But how can we be **sure** that any water is clean?—We cannot be sure if we drink water from a river or from an open place where men and beasts go, and where there are houses on the bank. But we can kill the seeds of illness, so that they can do us no **hurt**. We can kill the seeds of illness in water by boiling the water before we drink it.

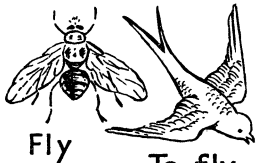
The first place in which the seeds of illness are found is Water: the second place in which they are found is the Air. The air **feels fresh** and clean; but the air is not fresh and

clean; it is full of dust; and the seeds of illness are in the dust. We buy fresh food: but, if we leave it for a little time in the open air, dust falls on it, and it becomes covered with seeds of illness. When the food is cooked, these seeds will be killed; but, if we eat the food fresh and do not cook it, the seeds will be alive. They will go into our bodies alive, and perhaps will make us ill.

What do we learn from this? First we learn that food may feel fresh; it may seem fresh; but it may be covered with the seeds of illness. And, second, we learn that we should cover fresh food with a clean cloth, so that the dust may not fall on it.

D

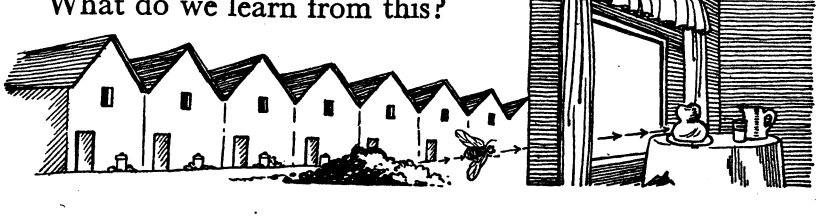
A fly **(Flies)** **(To fly)** **(It flies)** **Third**



You have seen a **fly**. You have seen **flies flying** about in your house. Let us look at a fly, and see where it **flies**. First it flies out of the window; second it stands on some dirty matter in the street; and, **third**, it flies back to the house, and walks over the food which you will eat.

When the fly walked on the dirt in the street, its feet became covered with the seeds of illness from the dirt. When the fly walked on your food with its dirty feet, it left the seeds of illness on your food.

What do we learn from this?



First we learn that we should not leave dirty matter in the streets or in the gardens near our houses.

Second we learn that all food should be covered, so that the flies may not get to it.

Third we learn that flies are dirty things, and we should kill them whenever we can.

E

Ground Land (A-round) Above Reach (From time to time)

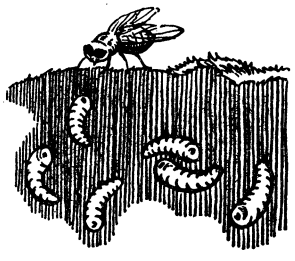
Flies live in dirt. Flies lay their eggs in dirt. The eggs of flies live in dirty **ground.**

This is a picture of some houses. Near the houses there is some open **land.** There are no houses on that land; but all the people from the houses **around** throw the dirt from their kitchens on that land.

You see in this picture the dirty matter on the ground. A fly is laying eggs on this dirty matter.

This is what comes out of the egg of a fly.

(We have made it look rather bigger than it is,—as it would look under the microscope.) This ugly thing goes down into the ground. It cannot live **above** the ground: it must go under the ground.



In this picture you see these things living in the ground under the dirty matter. After about ten days these things will become flies. The flies will go up above the ground, and live in the dirt above. They will walk on the dirt; then they will fly into the houses around, and carry the seeds of illness to all the houses around.

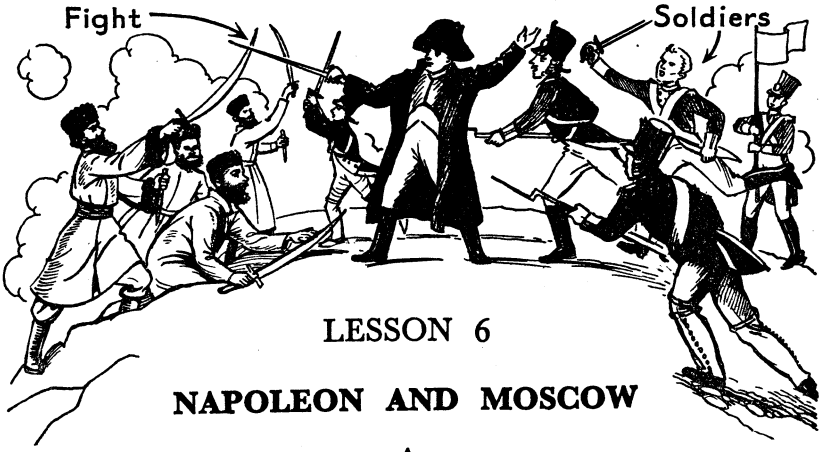
What do we learn from this? We learn that we should not throw out the dirty matter from the kitchen on open land where flies can **reach** it. We should put the dirty matter from the kitchen into a covered box, and **from time to time** we should burn it.

F

Keep **(Kept)**

We must not let the seeds of illness reach the food which we eat and the water which we drink. But we cannot always be sure that no seeds of illness have reached our food and our water. Cooking kills the seeds of illness in food: boiling kills the seeds of illness in water. But the food must be freshly cooked, and must be **kept** covered up; and we must not **keep** the food too long before it is eaten. Water must be kept covered after it has been boiled, and we must not keep it too long before we use it. For, if food or water is kept too long, the seeds of illness will be sure to reach it. Let water be freshly boiled each day, and let all food be freshly cooked.

You now know 554 words



LESSON 6

NAPOLEON AND MOSCOW

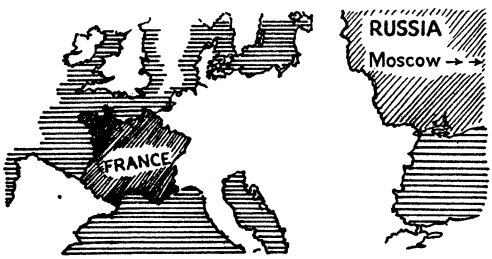
A

Ago (Grand-father) French (France) Fight (Fought) Soldier Against Russian (Russia)

This is a story about a great man who lived about one hundred and twenty years **ago**. One hundred and twenty years seems a very long time ago; but it is not very long: Napoleon lived in the time of your **grandfather**'s father.

Napoleon was the king of the **French**, and leader of the French **soldier**s. The French had many soldiers at this time, and they were almost the bravest soldiers there have ever been. French soldiers **fought** bravely in those days: they always **fight** very bravely.

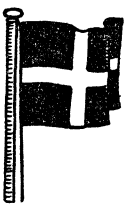
Now at this time the French were fighting **against** the **Russian**s. The French live in **France**; the Russians live in **Russia**. At this time the largest city in



Russia was Moscow. Napoleon wanted to lead his soldiers from France into Russia; he wanted to lead them against the city of Moscow. For he thought that, if his soldiers took Moscow, the Russians would not fight against him any more. He thought that they would not fight after they had lost their city, but would do what the French wanted.

B

Flag **To wave** **Pass** **Past**



So Napoleon led his soldiers out of France. The **flag**s of the soldiers were carried in front of them. Flags **wave**d from the tops of the houses. Women waved their hands to the soldiers as they **pass**ed. The children waved little flags at the soldiers as they passed; for the French soldiers were going to fight against the Russians and to take the city of Moscow.

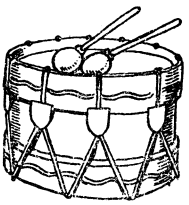
It is a very long way from France to Russia. The French soldiers went on for many days, fighting as they went. They passed through many countries. They went **past** many great cities; they passed over great rivers. . . . Many days passed before, at last, they saw the city of Moscow, far away.

Now Napoleon thought that the Russians would not let the French go past them into the city of Moscow; he thought that the Russians would fight. But the Russians did not fight: they knew that there was no need to fight. The Russians did not fight, because they knew that there was *something* which would fight for them. The French came nearer to the city; but they saw no Russian soldiers.

The French went into the city: and, as the French went into the city on one side, the Russian soldiers went out of it on the other side.

C

Drum **(To drum)** **Enough**



The French went into Moscow. The **drums** were **drumming**; the flags were waving. The people of Moscow heard the noise of the drums; they came out of their houses to see the French soldiers go past.

For many days the French had not had **enough** food to eat. They were very happy now, for they thought that here in this great city there would be enough food for all. The soldiers began to eat and drink and to be jolly: their work was done, for the French flag waved over the city of Moscow.

Night came. The people of the city slept. The French soldiers slept.

In the night there came a great cry, "Moscow is on fire!" The Russians had set fire to the city in many places. Fires were burning angrily all over the city. The French could not put the fires out quickly enough. The city was burnt to the ground.

D

Winter **Fear** **(Fear-ful)** **Sight** **(Eye-sight)**

What were the French to do now? They could not stay in Moscow, because there was not enough food. The city was burnt, and the food had been burnt in it. They must go back to France.

It was **winter**. The winter in Russia is very cold. The Russians did not fight the French, for they knew that there was something which would fight for them: it was *Winter*. The Russian winter fought for them. **Fear** came over the French soldiers. The city of Moscow was burning behind them: it was a **fearful sight**. And in front of them there was a fearful sight—the snow, snow everywhere. They feared the long journey through the snow.

The French soldiers went through the snow. Snow is very white. In the sunlight you cannot look at it; your eyes begin to hurt you. If you look at the snow for a long time, you will lose your **eye-sight**. Many of the French soldiers lost their eye-sight in the snow; they could not see the way; their friends had to lead them.

E

Few **(The past)**

The French soldiers went on through the snow, day after day. They had not enough food. Men fell down at the side of the road; the others went past, and left them to die; they could not help them. The horses could not walk on the snow: the men passed on, and left them to die. Men ate the bodies of the dead horses, because they had no other food.

Of the many thousands who set out from France very **few** remained. Very few came out of Russia alive. Very few reached their homes in France.

This is a story of **the past**: Moscow was burnt in the time of your grandfather's father.

You now know 570 words

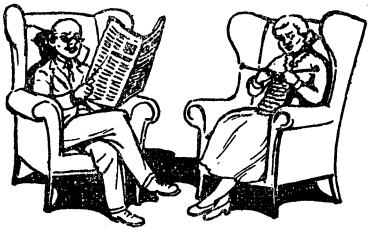
LESSON 7

LOOK OVER THE WALL

PRELIMINARY EXERCISE ON THE POEM

(*Underline all the new words as they occur in the following sentences. Read and learn the meaning*)

('s = is) **Fine** **Deal** **(A great deal)**
Lady **(Ladies)** **Gentleman** **(Gentlemen)**
Crown



Gentleman Lady

Crown

1. This is a picture of a lady and a gentleman. The gentleman is my grandfather: the lady is my grandmother.

2. I see two ladies and two gentlemen: the ladies are waving their hands: the gentlemen are waving flags.

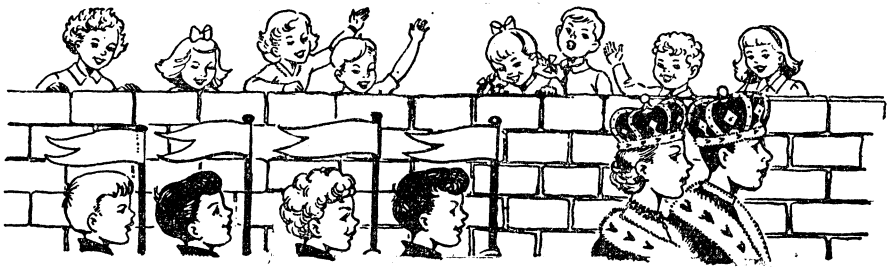
3. The Queen's crown is made of gold and has jewels in it. The King's crown has no jewels in it.

4. When does a king not wear his crown?

(*Answer.*—When he is in bed.)

5. It's a fine day. All the fine ladies and the fine gentlemen are walking in the garden. It's a very fine sight.

6. He said a great deal: I did not hear all that he said; but I heard a great deal of it.



PROSE EXPLANATION OF THE POEM

(*Read and understand this first*)

A

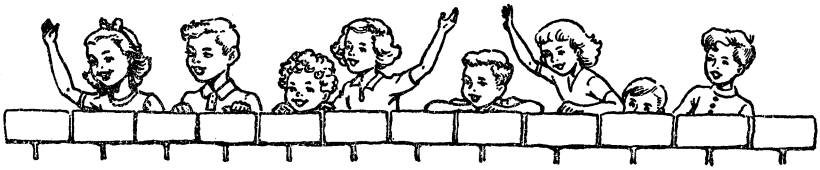
Look over the wall. I will tell you why you should look over the wall. You must look over the wall, because the King and the Queen will soon pass by. **Ladies** and **gentlemen,** look this way! The King and the Queen will ride past to-day.

B

The Queen has a gold and red dress. She looks solemn: she has a **crown** on her head. Four little boys go after her. The four little boys do whatever the Queen tells them. They never say "No" (when she tells them to do something).

C

The flags are waving. The soldiers are drumming. I tell you that a very **fine** sight will be coming. **It's** (it is) a very fine sight. If you look over the wall long enough, you will see **a great deal** of the sight, even if you do not see all of it.



LOOK OVER THE WALL

A

Look over the wall! and I'll tell you why:
The King and the Queen will soon pass by.
Ladies and **Gentlemen**, look this way:
The King and the Queen ride past to-day.

B

The Queen has a dress that is gold and red;
She is solemn, and sits with a **crown** on her head;
And four very little boys after her go,
To do as she tells them:—they never say "No."

C

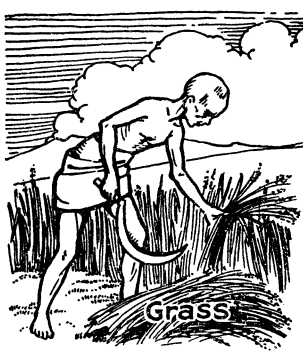
The flags are all waving; the soldiers are drumming:
It's a very **fine** sight, I tell you, is coming.
So, if you look long enough over the wall,
You'll see **a great deal,** if you do not see all.

KATE GREENAWAY.

(From "Under the Window"; by permission of the publishers, Messrs Frederick Warne & Co. Ltd.)

You now know 575 words

The original reads, verse 1. (line 3) Mesdames and Masters, (line 4) and his Court: 2. (line 1) robe, (line 2) stately, (line 4) bids: 3. (line 1) banners, (line 2) 'Tis.

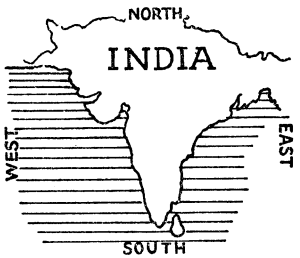


LESSON 8

WALI DAD

A

East West Grass Penny (Pennies pence) North (India)



Once there was a man whose name was Wali Dad. Wali Dad lived in a little town in the **north** of **India**. In this town there were many horses: men came from the north and brought horses to sell. Men came from the **east** and the **west** and the south to buy horses at this little town.

Wali Dad cut **grass** for the horses. He got five **pence** (**pennies**) each day for cutting grass. He bought food with one **penny**, and he put one penny away to buy new clothes in the winter; and he put three pence in a box under his bed.

Penny

B

-self (O, Oh) (The land)

Wali Dad lived in this way for many years. At last one night he thought, " Every night for many years I have put

three pence in that box; there must be a great deal of money in that box now. I must look and see how much money I have got." So he opened the box to see how much money there was in it. When he opened the box, he cried, " **Oh**!, I have got a great deal of money! What shall I do with it all? "

Wali Dad never thought of using this money for him**self**; for Wali Dad never thought of himself. There was nothing which he needed for himself. He was happy as he was, and he did not want anything more.

So on the next day Wali Dad took all his money to a seller of gold, and bought a beautiful ring. It was the most beautiful ring that he could buy. Then he went to see his friend, Abdul. Abdul had many horses. He used to put cloth and many other things on his horses; and he went east and west and north and south, selling his things. Wali Dad said to Abdul, " **O** friend Abdul, you go north and south and east and west through **the land**: can you tell me, who is the fairest lady in the land? " Abdul answered, " Oh yes, I can tell you that: the Princess of Khaistan is the fairest lady in the land." " Then," said Wali Dad, " when you next go to the land of Khaistan, please give this ring to the Princess. Tell her that it is given to her by a man who does not love riches."

C

Might Early (Use) To load (A load)

After some time Abdul came to the country of Khaistan. He sent the ring to the Princess, and sent with it a note saying just what Wali Dad had said, " This is given to you by a man who does not love riches."

To load

The Princess sent for Abdul, and asked if she **might** know the name of the man who had sent the ring. Abdul answered that perhaps he might tell it later, but not now. " Then," said the Princess, " might I send something to him? " Abdul said that she might.

After a few days the Princess sent to Abdul a horse **load**ed with beautiful cloth. The servant who brought the horse said, " Please give this **load** of beautiful cloth to the man who sent the ring, and ask if the Princess might know his name."

Abdul went back to his home taking the load of beautiful cloth with him. He went to Wali Dad's hut. But Wali Dad had gone out to cut grass ; so he put the load of cloth in Wali Dad's room.

Wali Dad came back late that night, and found the cloth. **Early** next morning he went round to Abdul's house. It was very early ; so Abdul was in bed. Abdul said, " Why have you come so early? I do not like getting out of bed early in the morning." Wali Dad said, " Why did you put all that load of cloth in my room? What **use** is it to me? I am a poor man. What use can I make of it? "

D

A present **Present** **(At present)** **Best**

Abdul answered, " The cloth is a **present** to you from the Princess of Khaistan. You sent her a ring as a present ; so she has sent this present to you."

" I do not want it," said Wali Dad.

" You do not want it **at present,**" answered Abdul ; " but you will want it when the days are colder."

" I have no use for cloth like that : I am a poor man," said Wali Dad.

" You are poor at the **present** time; but you will not always be poor," answered Abdul.

" I do not want to be rich," said Wali Dad. . . . . .

" Tell me," asked Wali Dad, " who is the **best** prince you have ever seen? What prince works best, fights best, plays best, and is most just and fair to his people? "

" The best prince in the land," answered Abdul, " is the Prince of Nekabad."

" Then take this cloth," said Wali Dad, " and give it to him. Say that it is given to him by a man who does not love riches."

E

Believe (Meant for) Mine To pay The rest

Abdul took the cloth to the Prince of Nekabad. The Prince would not **believe** that the cloth was **meant for** him. " Is it meant for me? " he said. " Is it **mine**? " " Yes," said Abdul, " it is meant for you; and it is sent by a man who does not love riches." The Prince said, " I shall send him something of mine, if you will take it." Then the Prince sent ten of his best horses as a present to Wali Dad.

Wali Dad saw the horses coming into the town, and he cried, " Ten new horses! The rich man, who has bought them, will want grass for them." Then he ran quickly to cut grass. When he came back, he saw the horses still standing outside his hut. Abdul said, " These horses are yours." " Mine? Mine! " said Wali Dad; " then I shall have to **pay** myself for all this grass! And I shall have to pay a man to help me to cut more grass for them. And I shall have to pay a man to clean them. And I shall have to pay for a house to put them in.—I will not pay for all this! I will not take the horses."

Then Wali Dad said to Abdul, " Take one of these horses as a present for yourself; and take the **rest** to the Princess of Khaistan as a present. Say that they are given to her by a man who does not love riches."

F

Rest (To rest) Till (Until) True Truth
Stop (Stop) Better Silver

Abdul took one of the horses for himself. When he went to Khaistan, he gave the rest of the horses to the Princess as a present from Wali Dad.

The Princess said, " This man, Wali Dad, will give me no **rest**. . . . Who is Wali Dad? I shall not **rest till** I know."

Abdul did not always say what was **true**. He did not like to tell the **truth**, that Wali Dad was a grass-cutter. So he said, " Wali Dad is a rich man who has heard of your beauty, and he will not rest **until** he has seen you." The Princess thought that what Abdul said was true. She went to her father, the King, and said, " A very rich man, named Wali Dad, gives me no rest. He says that he will not rest until he has seen me. He has sent me nine beautiful horses. How can I **stop** him sending presents? When will this sending of presents **stop**? "

The King said, " He sent something; then you sent something **better**; and now he has sent something better; and so it will go on. It will not stop."

" What shall I do? " said the Princess.

" You must send something so good that he *cannot* send anything better," said the King. " The presents will not stop until you do that."

So the Princess sent twenty asses loaded with **silver**.

G

To watch **Number**

Abdul had to get soldiers to go with him and **watch** the silver, and watch that thieves did not come to take it.

When Wali Dad saw the silver, he said, " Is this mine? . . . When will this giving of presents stop! I do not want it. I should think that thieves were watching me and waiting to kill me. Take one load for yourself, and take the rest to the Prince of Nekabad, and say that it is given to him by a man who does not love riches."

Abdul took the silver to the Prince of Nekabad, and said, " O Prince, this is a present from a man who does not love riches."

" I think that Wali Dad does not love riches because he has too much riches," said the Prince. " He must be a very rich man to send these presents. But I can send something better. I will send the same **number** of asses loaded with gold."

When Wali Dad saw the asses loaded with gold, he said, " Take them to the Princess of Khaistan."

H

Receive **Right** **(Right)** **(Is right)** **Wish**
Though **(Although)** **Visit** **Company**

The Princess went to the King and said, " What shall I do now, father? I sent him a number of asses loaded with silver, and he has sent me the same number loaded with gold. I have never **receive**d so rich a present before. Is it **right** for me to receive so rich a present? "

The King said, " You may receive it. For it is only

right that a beautiful princess should receive presents: it is her **right**.—But I see what this means."

"What does it mean?" asked the Princess.

"It means," said the King, "that this man **wish**es to marry you himself,—or perhaps he is old, and it means that he wishes to marry you to his son."

"Perhaps you **are right**," said the Princess; "but what do you wish me to do about it?"

"You might marry him," said the King, "**although** he is not a prince,—if he is a good man. Princesses do marry rich men—even though they are not princes."

"This is true," said the Princess. "What must we do now?"

"We must go and **visit** this man," said the King, "and see who he is."

So the King and the Queen and the Princess of Khaistan set out with a great **company** of ladies and gentlemen: and a great company of soldiers went with them.

I

(Learnéd) Among Daughter War To fly

Learnéd man

Daughter

Flying

Now the Prince of Nekabad sat **among** the **learnéd** men of the country. He had told them about the presents; and he had asked them to find out who Wali Dad was. The Prince said to his learnéd men, "Has anyone among you learned who is this Wali Dad?"

One man stood up from among the learnéd men and said: " O Prince, though we have asked many persons, we have not learned who Wali Dad is. We have learned that he is not among the princes of that country; but we could not learn who he is."

Then the learnéd men talked among themselves. They said, " Perhaps Wali Dad is a King who wishes to marry our Prince to his **daughter**. Our Prince only, among all the princes, has not married. Let us ask our Prince to go to visit Wali Dad and learn who he is, and to learn about his daughter."

So the Prince of Nekabad set out to visit Wali Dad and his daughter. A great company of gentlemen went with him. A company of soldiers went in front, and another company of soldiers rode behind.

Wali Dad was sitting in his hut, eating apples, when Abdul came running to him. Abdul cried out, " **Fly**, fly! Two kings are making **war** on this city! One is coming from the east, and one from the west."

" Why are they making war on us? " asked Wali Dad.

" I do not know why they are making war on us," said Abdul.

" Then I shall *not* fly," answered Wali Dad.

J
Certain

After a little time Abdul came back again, and said, " They are not coming to make war; they are coming to visit some one in this city."

" Whom are they coming to visit? " asked Wali Dad.

" I do not know," said Abdul.

" Then go and find out," said Wali Dad.

Abdul soon came back and said, " They are coming to visit you, Wali Dad."

" Then I *shall* fly," said Wali Dad, " for how could I receive two Kings in this little hut? "

As the Prince of Nekabad and the Princess of Khaistan came to the city, they met each other. The Prince said, " I am **certain** that this princess must be the daughter of Wali Dad, for I certainly never saw anyone so beautiful." And the Princess said, " Certainly this Prince must be the son of Wali Dad, for I never saw anyone so fine."

K

Both **Fast**

Then the Prince said to the King of Khaistan, " Are you King Wali Dad? "

" No," said the King, " I am the King of Khaistan, and this is my daughter."

" I never saw anyone so beautiful," said the Prince. " I will marry no other princess but the Princess of Khaistan."

The Princess said, " I certainly do not want to marry King Wali Dad or his son. I am certain that they are **both** ugly. I will not marry anyone but this beautiful Prince."

Just then an old man came running very **fast** from the city. It was Wali Dad. He ran so fast that he did not see where he was going. He ran into the Prince, and they both fell down on the ground. The Prince quickly stood up, and said, " Where are you running so fast, my old man? " Then the Prince, seeing that the old man was from the city, asked, " Do you know Wali Dad and his house? "

" I know both," said the old man.

" Then show us the way," said the Prince, " for we have come to visit him."

Then Wali Dad was very much afraid. " Do not do it! " he cried. " Do not visit Wali Dad! "

" Why not? " asked the Prince.

" Because . . ." said Wali Dad, " because . . . because Wali Dad is dead! "

So they all went away.

The Prince of Nekabad married the Princess of Khaistan, and they were both very happy.

Wali Dad went on cutting grass for five pence a day. And perhaps he was the happiest of the three.

(*Re-told from an Indian story given by Andrew Lang in " The Brown Fairy Book".*)

You now know 613 words

LESSON 9

FOOD AND THE BODY

A

(Use up) **Heavy** **Build**
(Built) **Coal**

Coal

When we walk or run, when we work or play, some of the matter of the body is **used up**: it is burned away, just as the wood or **coal** is burnt away in a train. In a train coal is burnt; and the burning of the coal

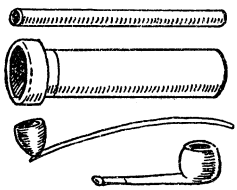
makes the train run along the line. When we run, or walk, or work, or play, the body is burning itself away. But the body never becomes smaller or less **heavy**. The body does not become less heavy, because we **build** the food which we eat into the body. Our food is **built** into our bodies, and fills the place of the matter burnt away.

Build

The body of a child becomes larger and heavier every month. For a child is growing; he grows bigger and heavier each year, until he becomes a man. A child eats food, and the body builds the food into itself. Every month more food is built into the body; and so the body becomes larger and heavier.

B

Pipe Stomach Waste Liquid Mix Blood Part


Pipes

How is food built into the body? Look at this picture; it is a picture of a man, showing the inside of his body.

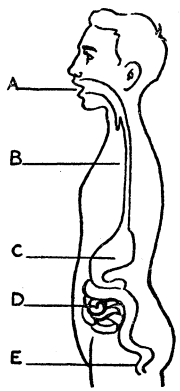
A. This is the mouth.

B. This is a **pipe** leading from the mouth to the **stomach**.

C. This is the stomach.

D. This is a pipe leading from the stomach to the **waste**-pipe.

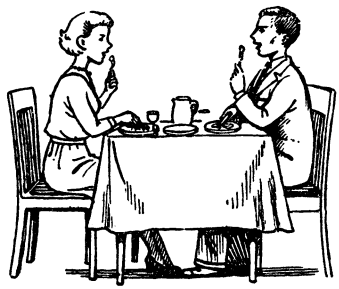
E. This is the waste-pipe which leads out of the body.



We put food in our mouths and bite it. In the mouth there is a **liquid**: the food is **mix**ed with this liquid. Then the food goes down the pipe into the stomach. In the stomach there are other liquids; the food is mixed with these liquids; and it becomes changed. The food is now liquid: it goes from the stomach into the small pipe. Some of the liquid from the food is taken out through the sides of the small pipe, and goes through into the **blood**. It is mixed with the blood. The blood carries it to other **part**s of the body, where it is built into the matter of the body.

But some of the food is not needed by the body. The body cannot use it: perhaps there is too much food,—that is, more food than the body needs. Or perhaps there is matter in the food which the body cannot use. Cows can use grass as food, but a man cannot use grass as food; his body cannot build grass into itself. If you eat some grass, the grass goes through your body, and comes out almost unchanged.

The food, which the body does not want to use, goes on down the little pipe, until it comes to the waste-pipe. This waste-pipe leads out of the body. The food which the body does not want, or cannot use, is wasted. This waste is thrown out of the body through the waste-pipe.



C

Often **Well** **(Feel well)** **Sweet** **(Sweets)**
Soft **Deal with** **Meal** **Sick** **(To be sick)**

What do you learn from this?

First.—*You learn that you must not eat too* **often**.

There are set times for **meal**s. Most people eat a meal in the morning, and another meal at noon, and another meal at night. The stomach becomes used to this. Just before the time of the meal the stomach makes itself ready to receive the food: it has its liquids ready to mix with the food. The food comes at the right time, when all is ready for it. So the food is **well** mixed with the liquids, and all goes well. And we **feel well** after we have eaten.

Foolish children often eat **sweet** things in the morning before their meal. The liquids of the stomach are used up by these sweet things: then, when the meal comes, there are no liquids ready in the stomach to mix with the food. So the stomach cannot make the food **soft**: it cannot change it, and make it soft and ready to be used by the body. The food remains hard and unchanged in the stomach. Then the child has a pain in his stomach, and he does not feel well.

When you have done some work, you want a rest. When your stomach has worked hard in **deal**ing **with** food, it wants a rest. But foolish children often eat **sweets** in the morning; then they eat their meal; then they eat sweets again in the later part of the day; then they eat their meal.—And so it goes on all day. Their stomachs get no rest: and so the children often feel **sick** and ill. Some-

Sweets

times they **are sick**. When you are sick, your stomach is angry; it cannot deal with the food you have given it; so it throws all the food back again by the way it came in.

D

(To go bad) **Colour** **(To get well)**

The second thing you learn from this is—

Second.—*You learn that you must not eat too much.*

If you eat too much, you give your stomach more work than it can do. It cannot deal with so much food at one time. The food is not used; it **goes bad** in the stomach and in the pipe leading from the stomach. This bad food inside your body makes you feel ill. The blood becomes dirty. The face is of an ugly white **colour**. There is no nice red colour in the face. The inside of the mouth has a dirty colour; and the air from the mouth has a bad smell.

In time of sickness foolish people think that they must eat. They say, "I *must* eat"; although they do not feel that they want to eat. But they think that, if they eat, the food will make them **get well**. This is not true; the food will not make them well; it will make them more ill. If you do not wish to eat, it means that your stomach does not want food. If your stomach does not want food, it means that your stomach cannot deal with food. If you put food into your stomach when it cannot deal with it, the food will go bad inside you, and you will feel even more ill than before.

Never eat if you feel that you do not want to eat. Do not be afraid of not eating enough: the greater number of illnesses are caused by eating too much.

E

Strong **Plain** **Hope** **Life** **(Lives)**

Strong

The third thing which you learn is—

Third.—*You learn that you should eat* **plain** *food.*

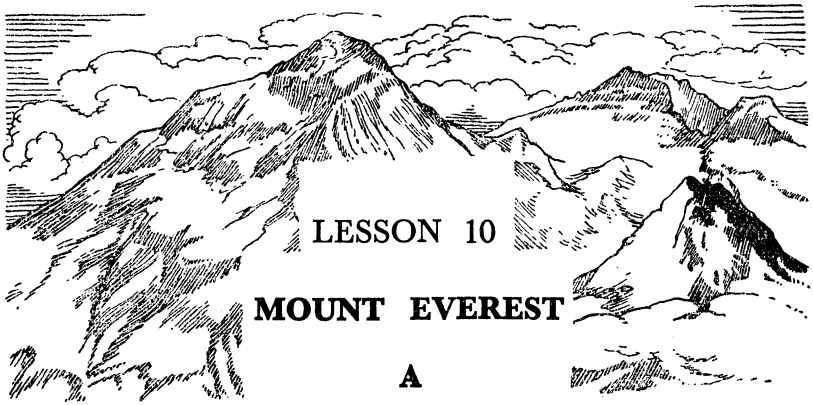
If you are ill, eat nothing,—or eat plain food, and you will soon get well. If you are well, eat plain food and you will not become ill. Plain food makes you feel well. Plain food makes good clean blood, and a **strong** body. Plain food builds strong men.

You **hope** to be a big strong man when you grow up. A strong man does not fill himself with sweets and fat oily food. He does not eat because he likes eating: he eats because his body needs food. He eats as much food as his body needs,—and no more. For he eats to live.

But some people live to eat. As soon as they have eaten one meal, they begin to hope for the time when they will eat again. They pass their **lives** hoping for nice food. But, when they get the nice food, it brings them no happiness; for they never feel well,—because they eat too often, and because they always eat too much.

Life is not meant only for eating. Life is meant for work and play. I hope you will have a long life, and that it will be a happy life. But you will never be strong and happy, if you live for eating.

You now know 635 words



LESSON 10

MOUNT EVEREST

A

Try (Tried) High World (Mount)

This is the story of how men have **tried** to reach the top of the **high**est mountain in the **world**.

The word " **Mount** " means the same as Mountain : but we do not speak of " Mountain Everest " ; we speak of Mount Everest.

You know that along the north-east side of India there are the Him-al-ay-an (Himalayan) mountains; we speak of them as " The Himalayas." " Himalaya " means " covered with snow." Mount Everest is one of the Himalayas.

B

Half Travel (Traveller)
Mile Freeze Frozen

How high is Mount Everest?— Mount Everest is five and a **half mile**s high. Five and a half miles seems a long way along a road. Think of some

place which is five and a half miles away from your home: think of a road five and a half miles long. Now think of that road set up in the air. How very high it would be!

There are many causes which make it very hard to reach the top of a high mountain.

The first cause is the cold. The air is very cold near the top of a great mountain. The tops of all very high mountains are covered with snow. The air is so cold that **travellers** have to put on many clothes; they must cover their hands and their feet and their faces. Their hands and feet and ears must be very well covered; for, if they are not well covered, they will **freeze**. If a traveller's foot becomes **frozen**, the foot will give him very great pain. If it is badly frozen, perhaps he will never use his foot again.

It is so cold on high mountains that all water is frozen. If a traveller needs any water to drink, or for cooking, he must put snow in a pot, and put the pot on a fire and make the snow into water. But there are no trees high up on a mountain; so there is no wood. There is nothing to burn to make a fire. The travellers must take oil with them; they must take with them everything which they will need —oil, food, tents,—everything. They must have men to carry all these things: but these men need food also; so there must be men to carry food for the other men.

C

Danger (Dangerous) Deep Mass To lie

There are many **dangers** in going up a high mountain. If you sit down to rest, you find that it is very hard to stand up again. It is **dangerous** to sleep out in the snow;

for, if you fall asleep in the snow, you will never wake again: you will die in your sleep. If you **lie** down to sleep in the snow, you lie down to die.

To lie

Then there is danger from the snow. The snow lies very **deep**. There are deep holes in the side of the mountain; and these deep holes are full of snow, so that you cannot see them. If you fall into the deep snow, you cannot get out alone; you must lie there till some one helps you.

The snow on the top of the mountain is very deep. Sometimes a great **mass** of snow and stones comes falling down the side of the mountain. The mass of snow carries down everything that lies in its way.

You have learnt how travellers lose their eyesight in the snow. Travellers on high mountains sometimes lose their eyesight because of the snow. Then their friends have to lead them. If they are alone, they can never find the way. After some time they fall asleep in the snow, and die.

D

English **Start**

Men have often tried to reach the top of Mount Everest; they have met many dangers bravely.

In the year 1921 seven **English**men came to Mount Everest. They did not try to reach the top. They only came to see which would be the best way up to the top, and to find which would be the best time of year to try to reach the top. For, if you **start** too early in the year, the air is very cold and there is a great deal of snow. If you start too late in the year, the heavy rain starts to fall, and then the mountain becomes very dangerous.

E

Wind **Blow** **(Blew)** **Such**

A number of Englishmen came after these men, in the next year (1922), and tried to reach the top of the mountain. They carried tents and food as far up the mountain as they could, and they started from there to get to the top. They got as far as five miles high, but they could not get any higher. They tried three times. When they were going up the mountain the third time, a great mass of snow came down from the top and carried them all away. Seven of their men were killed in the mass of snow, but the rest were saved.

Again in the year 1924 some of these same men, with some others, tried to reach the top of Mount Everest. When they set out the first time to go to the top, a great **wind** started to **blow**. When this wind **blew**, the air became fearfully cold. Snow fell, and the snow was blown about by the wind. The men could not go on in **such** a wind. They had to go back and stay in their tents. The wind blew for two days: they had to stay in the tents till it stopped.

Some of the men started out a second time. It was such a fine day at first that they hoped that it would remain fine. But later in the day snow started to fall. Then a very strong wind began to blow. There was such a strong wind blowing that they could not go on.

F

Cloud	**(Such and such)**	**Move**
Rock	**Clear**	**Black**

They started out a third time. This time only two men went. The name of one man was Mallory; the name of the other was Irvine. These two started to try for the last time to reach the top of Mount Everest.

There are **cloud**s over the top of a high mountain. Sometimes the clouds are high: then, if the air is **clear**, the top of the mountain can be seen very clearly. At other times the top of the mountain is hidden by the clouds, and it cannot be seen.

Mallory and Irvine had gone up the mountain: the other men waited and watched. For a long time they heard and saw nothing. Then a man, who had gone with Mallory and Irvine, brought back a note saying, "We shall be at **such and such** a **rock** at such and such a time." They looked out at that time; at first they could not see anything, because clouds covered the top of the mountain. Then the clouds opened, and the top of the mountain could be seen clearly. Very high up, near the top, two little **black** marks could be seen on the white snow. They **move**d! The men watching from the tents could see the black marks moving. The two little black marks moving over the snow were Mallory and Irvine, very far away, almost at the top. Just then the clouds came down again, and they could not see anything more.

G

(Woke) Yet (Yet) To end (The end)

Night came. And morning came. But Mallory and Irvine did not come back. They never came back.

There are great rocks near the top of the mountain: perhaps they fell from one of these rocks, and were killed. Perhaps they came to the top of one of these rocks, and could not go on; and could not go back. Perhaps they reached the top of the mountain, and started to go down again; but black night came before they could reach their tent: and then they fell asleep in the snow that night—and never **woke** again.

Yet the story is not **end**ed: that is not the **end** of the story. In 1953 Hillary and Tensing reached the top of the mountain.

The bodies of Mallory and Irvine lie there **yet**,—high on the snow above the world. They knew that others would come and do what they tried to do.

You now know 659 words

This drawing is based on a photograph of which the copyright is held by the Royal Geographical Society and Alpine Club of Great Britain.

LESSON 11

A CHILD'S PRAYER

PRELIMINARY EXERCISE ON THE POEM

(Underline all the new words as they occur in the following sentences. Read and learn the meaning)

Pray Prayer God Gentle (Gently) Weep (Wept) Dry Moon

Pray

1. The child prays when he goes to bed. This is the prayer which he says.

Moon

2. The traveller's prayer is always the same: he prays for a clear sky and a fine day.

3. God is very good. God saves us from danger.

4. The little child prayed to God; he asked God to make him a good boy.

5. Play gently; speak gently; be gentle to all who are smaller than yourself.

6. A gentleman means a man who is gentle to other people.

7. There is no water in the pot: the pot is quite dry.

8. I fell into the water: then I stood in the sun to dry my clothes. They are dry now.

9. He said, "Do not weep," but she wept and wept: she could not stop weeping.

10. Men laugh when they are happy, and weep when they are sad.

11. The moon was in the sky, and the river looked like silver in the moon-light.

12. The traveller had no lamp, but he saw by the light of the moon.

Weep

PROSE EXPLANATION OF THE POEM

(Read and understand this first)

(I'm = I am)

A. The child says,—When **I'm** put into my bed to-night, I will shut both my eyes and **pray**.

My **prayer** is this,—Father—(The child calls **God** " Father ")—Father, watch my little bed to-night. Watch my little bed till the morning light.

B. Take all people in all countries into Your[1] loving hands. Save all people from danger—save the old people and the young, great people, and small people, from danger.

C. Give **gentle** sleep to all sick people (to all people who are ill). **Dry** the eyes of all people who are **weep**ing. And, when you take the sun away for the night, please leave the **moon** to give light to travellers in the night.

A CHILD'S PRAYER

A

When **I'm** put to bed to-day
Both my eyes I'll shut, and say:
" Father, till the morning light,
Watch my little bed to-night!

B

" All the people in all lands
Take into Your loving hands;
Old and young and great and small,
From all danger save them all!

[1] It is a big Y, because "Your" means "God's."

C

" Give the sick ones **gentle** sleep,
Dry the eyes of those that **weep**,
And, please leave the **moon** to light
All poor travellers through the night." [1]

ALFRED PERCEVAL GRAVES.

(*By kind permission of the author.*)

You now know 666 words

LESSON 12

THE GOLDEN BIRD

A

A spring **Close** **Bear** **(Bore)**

A Spring

Once there was a King. **Close** to his house there was a beautiful garden. In the garden there was a **spring** of clear water; and close to the spring there was an apple-tree.

Now this apple-tree used to **bear** apples once in three years; and it only **bore** three apples in the third year; but the apples were made of gold.

[1] The original reads—Title, Child's *Evening* Prayer, verse B line 4, from all danger *guard*.

B

(Borne) **(Bore away)** **To close**

Three years ago the tree had **borne** its three golden apples; but some thief came in the night, and **bore away** all the apples. The King was very angry at this, and he was afraid that the apples would be borne away this time also. He said, "The apple-tree will bear its apples again this year; but this time the thief shall not take them!" He told his men to make a great wall round the garden which would **close** it in on every side. In the wall there was a strong door, which was always kept closed. Only the King kept the key, and he opened and closed the door himself.

C

(The spring) **Summer** **Miss**

The **spring** came, and there were three little golden flowers on the apple-tree. The spring days became hotter, and **summer** came in. In summer the flowers fell from the apple-tree, and three little golden apples were seen. All through the summer the apples swelled and became larger and larger. As the apples became larger and larger, the King became more and more afraid that some thief would bear them away. As summer came to an end, the apples were almost ready to be taken from the tree: after three days they would be ready.

Now the King had three sons. He said to his first son, "You must sit close to the apple-tree all night, and watch that no thief comes. If any thief comes to the garden,

shoot him." The King's son sat close to the tree all night; but, as morning came, he fell asleep. On the next day, when he woke, he saw that one of the apples was **miss**ing. The King was very angry; he said, " One of the Golden apples is missing; and you missed the thief! You are a good-for-nothing son."

D

To order (Lay) (Lying) Sound Raise (To spring) (Sprang) Feather

Feather

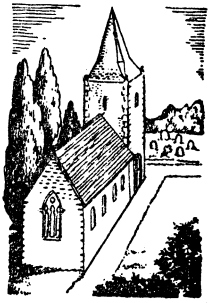
Then the King **order**ed his second son to stay close to the tree all night and watch it. The King's second son sat close to the tree all night; but, when morning was near, he wanted to sleep. Then he said, " The King ordered me to watch all night; but he did not order me to watch when day had come; and day is very near now. I will lie down now, but I will not fall asleep till day has come." So he **lay** down; but he fell asleep at once. As he was **lying** there, day came; and the King came to the garden. The King saw his son lying asleep: then he looked at the tree and saw that another of the apples was missing!

Then the King ordered his third son to watch the tree. The third son went to the garden, and lay at the foot of the tree; but he did not go to sleep. As day came near, he heard a **sound** in the air. He **raise**d his head, and was ready to **spring** up. The sound became clearer: it was like the sound of a great bird. He raised himself from the ground: then he **sprang** to his feet. He saw a great bird flying above the tree. The bird came to the

tree, and took the last apple. Then the King's son shot at the bird, but he missed it. Only one **feather** from the bird fell to the ground. The King's son took up the feather from the ground, and looked at it; it was made of gold.

E

Whole To cross (A-cross) To step Church


Church

When the King saw the feather, he said, "If one feather is made of gold, then all the feathers must be of gold. The **whole** bird must be made of gold; and this golden bird has taken my three golden apples." Then he said to his first son, "You missed the thief on the first night; so you may go first and try to bring me the whole golden bird."

The first son set out. He walked the whole day and came to a great forest. In the forest there was a spring of water. He had to **cross** the spring so as to get out of the forest. He was just **step**ping **across** the spring, when he saw a fox spring out in front of him. He was going to shoot the fox; but the fox spoke and said, "Are you trying to find the Golden Bird?" The Prince said, "Yes." The fox said, "Do not shoot me: for I can tell you something which will help you.—Cross this spring; then, when you get out of the forest, you will see a road. Do not go along that road; cross that road, and you will come to another road. Go along that road and you will come to a little town. In the town you will see a **church**. On each side of the church there is a house. On one side

of the church there is a large house, and, a few steps from the large house, there is a small poor-looking house. Do not stay the night in the large house: stay in the small house."

F

(Felt) Warm (Thought) Mind Follow

The Prince went on. It was night when he came to the town, and he **felt** cold; he wanted to **warm** himself by a nice fire. He saw the small house near the church; it looked cold and dirty; but the large house looked warm and nice. He said, " I shall go into the large house because it looks nice and warm." He went in.

As soon as he stepped inside the house, all **thought** of the Golden Bird left his **mind**. All thought of the King and of what he had to do went from his mind. He did not remember who he was, or for what he had come.

The King waited and waited, but his first son did not come back to him; so he ordered his second son to go and look for the golden bird. The second son set out. The fox sprang out in front of him, and he was going to shoot it. But the fox said, " Do not shoot me; I can tell you something which will help you to find the Golden Bird." Then he said the same thing to the second son, " Do not stay in the large house; stay in the small house." But the second son did not do as the fox ordered. He went into the large house; and all thought of the Golden Bird went from his mind.

When the King saw that his second son did not come back, he sent the third son. In the forest the fox sprang out and said, " Do not shoot me; I can tell you something

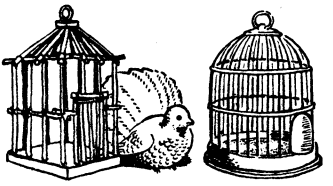
which will help you to find the Golden Bird." The Prince answered, " I was not going to shoot you; but tell me about the Golden Bird." Then the fox told him about the two houses, and said, " Do not **follow** your two brothers. For I told the first; but he went into the large house. And I told the second; and he followed him! "

G

Turn Hold (Held) Several Cage Between (Wood-**en**)

The Prince came to the town. He saw the large house, and he was just going to **turn** and go in when the words of the fox came to his mind; and he said, " I will not follow my brothers." Then he turned away, and went across the road into the small house.

On the next morning the fox came to him and said, " Now follow me and I will take you to the Golden Bird." The Prince turned to the fox and said, " I cannot run fast enough to follow you." The fox said, " Sit on my back and **hold** on, for I shall go very fast." Then the fox ran away as fast as the wind. The Prince **held** on. At last they came to a big house on a hill. Then the fox said, " Go to the top of the hill. You will see **several** soldiers at the door of the house. They are standing in two lines: walk **between** them; they are asleep and will not hurt you. Inside the house you will see several doors; go through the little door which is between the two large doors. In the room you will see the Golden Bird. It sits between two **cage**s. One cage is made of gold, and the other is made of wood. Put the Golden Bird into the wood**en** cage."



H

(Take hold of) **Off** **Free** **(Not only . . . but also)** **(Marriage)** **Week**

The Prince did as the fox had said. He saw several doors; he went through the little door. He saw the Golden Bird sitting between the two cages. Close to the Golden Bird he saw the three golden apples which the bird had taken. Then he thought, " I cannot put this beautiful Golden Bird into that ugly wooden cage. The wooden cage is too small; it would not hold the bird." So he raised his hand to **take hold of** the golden cage.

As soon as he raised his hand to take hold of the golden cage, the bird made an angry sound. The soldiers sprang up. They caught the Prince and brought him before their King.

The King said, " Cut **off** his head." The Prince said, " Please do not cut off my head. Let me go **free**." The King answered, " I will let you go free if you will do something for me. If you do it, I will **not only** set you free **but also** I will give you my daughter in **marriage**." Then the King turned to the window and pointed to a great mountain close by. He said, " I cannot see the sea from here, because that mountain is in between. Take it away. I will give you one **week** for the work. If you take away the whole mountain in one week, I will not only set you free, but also give you my daughter in marriage." " A week! " cried the Prince, " how can I do it in one week?—But I will try."

I

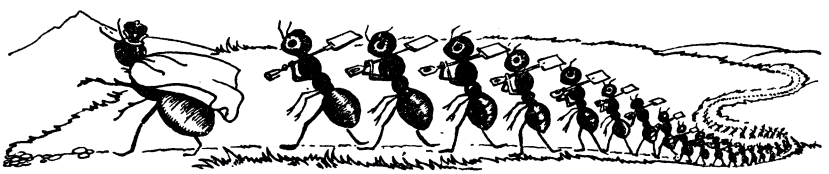
During **Power** **(Powerful)** **While**

So the Prince went to the mountain, and set to work. He worked for six whole days, and he seemed to have done nothing, for the mountain was so very big. At last he cried, " I cannot do it! **During** six days I have moved only this little bit; how can I move all the rest during one night. There is no **power** which could move so great a mountain during one night.

Just then he heard a voice behind him,—" When I tried to help you, you did not do what I said." It was the fox. The fox said, " The King of the Ants is very **powerful**. He has so many ants who work for him that he has the power to do anything. Go and lie down and sleep, and I will ask my friend the King of the Ants to help us."

While the Prince was lying asleep, the ants worked. In the morning the Prince awoke. Several soldiers came and brought him to the King. The King said, "Now your head must be cut off." But while the Prince was standing there, he looked out of the window, and he saw that the whole mountain had gone. The King sprang up and looked out of the window also; he could not believe his eyes; the mountain had gone while he slept.

So the King not only gave the Prince his daughter in marriage, but he also gave him the Golden Bird. The Prince set his two brothers free from the large house.



J

Serve **Since** **(Since)** **Heart**

The Prince began to travel home to his father. While he was going along the road, he said to the fox, " What can I do to **serve** you, for you have served me very well? . . . Why did you serve me so well? "

The fox answered, " **Since** you have asked me, I may tell you. I am a Prince like you. But when I was a boy a fairy changed me into a fox, and I have been a fox ever **since** then. I will tell you how you may serve me: make a big fire; kill me, and cut out my **heart.** Throw my heart into the fire."

Since the fox had asked him to do this, the Prince did it. He made a fire; he killed the fox, cut out his heart and threw it into the fire. There was a great noise, and a beautiful Prince sprang out of the fire.

So the Prince married the Princess, and the Prince who had been a fox was always his friend. And they have all lived very happily ever since.

You now know 703 words

LESSON 13

THE GENERAL POST

A

Letter **General** **Post** **Safe** **Care**

Letters are sent through the **General Post**. We call the Post the " General " post because it takes everyone's letters all over the country. It is called " general " because it is for the general use.

Many years ago there was no General Post. In those days it was very hard to send a letter. There were carts which went about the country from one town to another. If you wanted to send a letter to a friend, you could give your letter to the man on one of these carts, and he would take it. But this was not a good or **safe** way of sending a letter, for it took a long time. Sometimes the man would take **care**; then your friend would receive the letter safely. But sometimes he would not take care; then your letter would be lost.—There was no general post all over the country; if your friend lived in a place to which no cart was going, you could not send him a letter.

B

Cost **Low** **(A penny-half-penny)** **Short**
(Care-ful) **(Carefully)** **(Careless)**

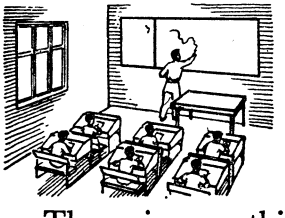
To-day the **cost** of sending a letter is very **low**, but in those days the cost was very high. It cost six-pence to

send a letter to a place very near by; and if the place was far away the cost was much higher. Now the cost is very low: you can send a letter across the world for four pence. (Before the war the cost was **a penny-half-penny**.)

In the old days people used to write very long letters to each other, and they wrote their letters very **carefully**. For it cost a great deal of money to send a letter in those days; so it was a waste of money to send a **short** or a **careless** letter. That is why they wrote such good letters in those days: their letters were so good that sometimes we read them in books even to-day. But now the cost of sending a letter is so low that people write many more letters; they write very short letters: and their letters are often very badly or carelessly written.

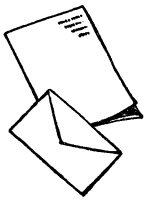
C

Whether (Note-paper) **Case** (In order)
School . . . **Family** . . .



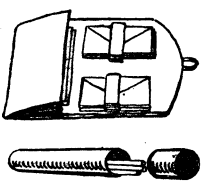
There is one thing which every boy should learn at **school**, and that is how to write a good letter, and how to write a letter in the right way. For if you do not write a letter in the right way, people think that you have not been to school, or they think that you must be a very foolish or a very lazy person.—There is a right way of writing a letter, and there are many ways which are not right.

Whether you are writing to your **family**, whether you are writing to your friend, or whether you are writing to any other person, always use good paper, and write nicely so that the person can read it. Some boys write nicely to their friends; but, when they write to their family, they think that it does not matter; so they use dirty paper and write so that no one can read their letters. They seem to think that it does not matter whether their letters can be read or not.



Let us see how a letter should be written. You are at school, and you want to write a letter to someone in your family, — your brother, or sister, or father, or your mother.

You should keep your **note-paper** and pen and all that you need for writing a letter in a **case**, for then they will always be safe and **in order**: you can find all that you need at once, and the case keeps the paper clean.—People do not like to receive a letter written on dirty note-paper.



You take your writing-case and sit down to write your letter.

D

May A certain Form Dear Course
(Of course)

First you put the name of your school at the top of your paper, then the name of the road and the name of the town.

THE FREE SCHOOL,
CHURCH ROAD,
ROCKTOWN,

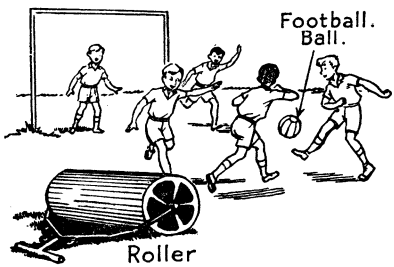
Now write the day and the month and the year.....**May** 1, 1957.

You should write them in this order, just as I have written them. For there is **a certain form** in which a letter must be written. If the letter is written in any other form, it is not right, and the person who receives the letter will say, " This child has not been to school, and has not learnt how to write a letter in the right form."

Now you write " **Dear . . .**" If you are writing to a gentleman named Smith, you write, " Dear Mr. Smith." This word " dear " does not mean that Mr. Smith is very dear to you: it is just a form. If you are writing to your father you put " Dear " in the same way, " Dear Father "; but then, **of course**, it means " dear," for your father is dear to you.

E

Ball State (Foot-ball) Roll (Roll-er)



After that, of course, you write what you have to say.

THE FREE SCHOOL,
CHURCH ROAD,
ROCKTOWN,
May 1, 1957.

Dear Father,

This week there has been a great deal of rain. It has rained every day. Our foot**ball** field is rather low, so it was covered with water; it was in such a bad **state** that we could not play football on it. It would not have been safe to do so. The roads are in almost as bad a state. We get into a fearful state whenever we go for a walk. To-day the rain stopped, and we hope that it will be fine now. Our school will play football against Mr. Smith's school at the end of this week, and we want the field to be in a good state by then. So we are going

out to-day to **roll** the field. We have a big heavy **roller**. We roll it over the field; that makes the ground harder and fills up all the holes.

I hope that you are well, and that mother is well too.

Your loving son,
JOHN.

F

Stamp **Green** **Without** **Law** **(Keep law)**
Length **Reason** **(Feet)**

Stamp

Now you put your letter in a cover, and write on it your father's name, the name of his house, the name of the road, and the name of the town. Write this very clearly: then your letter will be sure to reach your father safely.

Mr. John Jones,
Home House,
West Road,
Summertown.

Now you must put a **stamp** on the letter. On letters in England you put a two-penny-halfpenny ($2\frac{1}{2}$) stamp: this is red. A penny stamp is blue and a penny-halfpenny ($1\frac{1}{2}$) stamp is **green**. If you put a letter in the post **without** any stamp on it, the person who receives it will have to

pay twice. If you send a letter without enough stamps, the person who receives it will have to pay twice what is missing.

There are certain **laws** which you must know if you want to send things by post. If you do not **keep** these **laws**, the post will not take the thing which you wish to send.

You may not put money inside a letter. If you wish to send money by post, you must buy a " Money Order " or " Postal Order."

Nothing sent by the post may be more than a certain **length**. There is a good **reason** for this. For the post-man could not carry anything of very great length. The length must not be more than three and a half **feet**. For the same reason you must not send very heavy things by post. If you want to send very heavy things, or things of great length, you must not try to send them by the post; you must send them by train.

You must not send dirty or oily things by post. The reason for this is that your dirty letter might make other people's letters dirty.

G

(In order to) **(Round)**

You should always put the stamp on the front of a letter—not on the back, as people sometimes do. This is not a law or order of the General Post; but there is a very good reason for it. For, if you put the stamp on the back of a letter, it wastes the time of the post-man. For he has to turn the letter on one side **in order to** mark the stamp, and he has to turn it on the other side in order to see where the letter is to be sent.

We should not call these things Laws; for laws are the orders of the King. These are not the King's orders; they are the orders given by his servants who work in the General Post. But we should do what they ask, whether their orders are laws or not.

When you have put a stamp on your letter, you drop it in the Post-box. The Post-box is in the road. It is a **round** box with a hole in it: you put the letters into it through the hole.

H

Happen (Course) Wide Corn Together

What **happens** to your letter after you have dropped it into the post-box? At a certain time the post-man comes and takes all the letters out of the box. These letters are put with the letters from all the other post-boxes in the town. Then the post-men put all the letters in order. They put all the letters which are going to one town into one case, and all the letters which are going to another town into another case. Then the letters, which are to go by train, are taken and put on the train. The train starts off, taking your letter with it.

The train starts off on its **course**. It leaves the city. It goes through **wide** fields of **corn**. The corn is golden, ready to be cut. The train goes through fields of green grass in which cows and horses are standing, through forests, and over the courses of great rivers, till it comes to the town where your father lives. All the letters for that town are taken from the train. Then the post-men set the letters in order. All the letters for one

street are put **together**: all the letters for another street are put together. Each post-man goes to certain streets. Each post-man takes the letters for his streets. Of course he puts all the letters for each house together. When they are all in order he goes out and takes the letters to the houses. He comes, in the course of his work, to your father's house and gives him your letter.

Perhaps your father's house is near to your school. Your school and your home are in the same country: so your letter does not have to cross the wide sea. But some letters have to cross the sea and go to other countries. Think what nice travels some letters have! They go over wide seas to far countries which we have never seen,—and perhaps never even heard of. If only we could follow them and see all these new countries too! I wish we could go and see the wide wide world for fourpence, as the letters do!

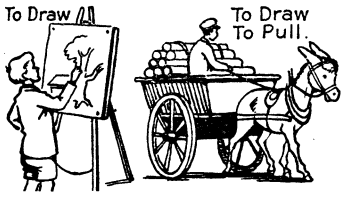
You now know 734 words

LESSON 14

DRAWING A PICTURE

A

Draw (Drew) Pull Straight



The word "**Draw**" means to "**pull**"; as when we say "The horse draws the cart" (The horse pulls the cart), "The horse **drew** the cart" (The horse pulled the cart).

The word " Draw " has another meaning; it means to make a picture, as when you say, " I am drawing a picture," or " I drew a picture."

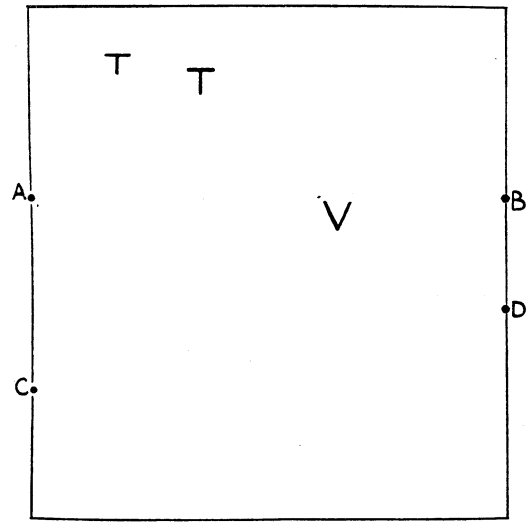
Would you like to draw a picture? " A picture of what? " you ask.—I shall not tell you: you will see what the picture is, when you have drawn it. It shall be a picture drawn all with **straight** lines: so everyone can draw it nicely.

B

Square **(Letter)** **Finish**

These four straight lines make a **square.**

Now take your pencil and draw a straight line across the square from A to B. (This line will go through the mark near V.)



Now draw a straight line from C to V; this gives you a line called CV. Make a little mark anywhere on the line CV. The mark should be about half-way from C to V, but rather nearer to V than to C. Draw a straight line from D to the mark which you have made on the line CV.

Look in the top part of the square: above the line AB you will see two little marks (TT). At each of these marks make a **letter** T. Do not make the letter T too big; make it the same as I have done here, T

Now make a little square on each of the Ts, in this way, 丅

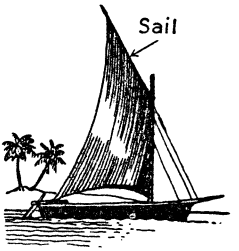
Have you **finish**ed all that? Then the picture is finished! Is it not a beautiful picture?

C

Mistake **(Up-side-down)** **Sail**

"But it is not finished," you say, "for I do not know what it is a picture of!"

Perhaps we have made a **mistake**. —Yes, we *have* made a mistake! How very foolish of us! The picture is **up-side-down**!—But we can soon put that right. Turn the book round the other way.



Now you will see that it is a picture of the sea: there are two mountains at the back, and two little ships in front. The ships have **sail**s: they are sailing on the sea. Near the foot of the mountain there is a little tent: the letter V makes the tent for us.

If you have colours, you should finish the picture by colouring it. Colour the mountains green; colour the sky and the sea blue; and leave the tent and the sails white.

You now know the First 500 Commonest Words in English

You now know 742 words

LESSON 15

I'LL TRY

PROSE EXPLANATION OF THE POEM

(*Read and understand this first*)

(Can't) **Bottom** **(Get . . . done)** **Climb** **(Let . . . alone)**

When there is some hard work to be done, do not say " I **can't** (cannot) do it " ; but say, " I will try to do it."

If a boy says, " I will try," he will **climb** to the top of the hill. If he says, " I can't do it," he will stop at the **bottom** of the hill. (This means that the boy who says " I'll try " will get to the top of the school, and will do well in life.)

People who say " I'll try " **get** great things **done** every day. People who say " I can't " never get anything done. So make sure that you always say, " I'll try." Never say, " I can't." **Let** those words **alone**.

I'LL TRY

The little boy who says, " I'll try "
Will **climb** to the hill top.
The little boy who says, " I **can't** "
Will at the **bottom** stop.
" I'll try " does great things every day,
" I can't " **gets** nothing **done**:
Be sure then that you say, " I'll try,"
And **let** " I can't " **alone.**

You now know 744 words

LESSON 16

ALEXANDER THE GREAT

A

Lesson Teach Conquer Rule (To plant)

This **lesson teach**es you about Alexander the Great. Alexander was a great king and a great soldier. He **conquer**ed many countries: he conquered so many countries that at the last he wept because there were no more countries left to conquer. Although he conquered so many countries, yet he did not **rule** them well. He did not make the people of those countries any richer, or happier, or better. He conquered—and went on.

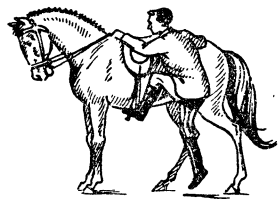
The life of Alexander the Great teaches us a lesson:—It is no use *getting* things if you do not *use* them, and rule them, and make them better. The world is like a big

garden: we are each given a piece of the garden as our own. Some people are given big pieces; others are given little pieces. We must each make our piece of the garden better: we must grow corn, or flowers, or what plants we can in it. We shall not do any good if we take more of the garden, or take the whole garden, but **plant** no seeds in it.

Alexander did not rule the countries which he conquered: he did not even rule himself. Once, when he was angry, he killed his best friend. This teaches us another lesson:—You cannot rule others if you do not first learn to rule yourself.

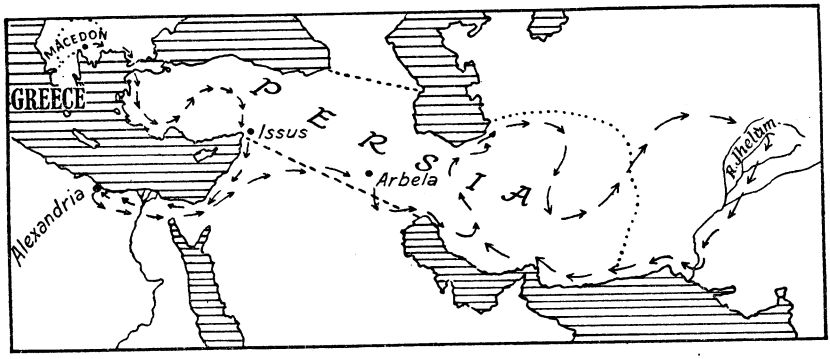
B

(Macedon) (Greece) Born To mount (To mount a horse)



Alexander was the son of Philip of **Macedon**. Macedon is a country on the north-east of **Greece**. He was **born** about two thousand four hundred years ago.

Alexander was very brave when he was only a boy. Some men were showing a horse to his father King Philip. But no one could **mount** the horse. King Philip said, "I cannot buy this horse, for the horse will not let any one mount him." Then Alexander said to his father, "I can mount the horse." The King said, "I will let you try." Then Alexander went to the horse. He first spoke to it in a gentle voice: then he mounted the horse, and rode it round. Then he rode it back to King Philip.



King Philip said, "The country of Macedon is too small for you: you must find some greater country when you grow up."—Alexander found many greater countries when he grew up,—for he conquered a great part of the world!

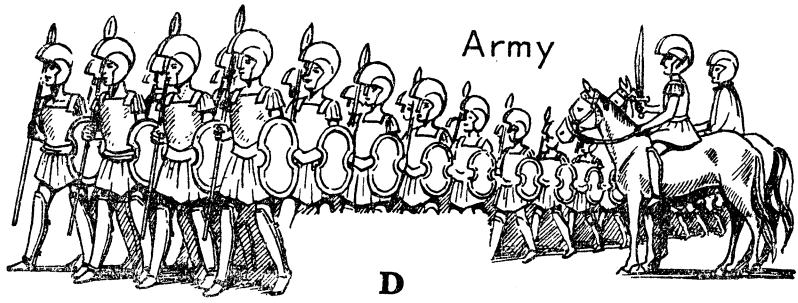
C

Twelve **Taught** **Simple** **Wise**
-teen **(Thir-teen)** **(Six-teen)** **(Four-teen)**
(Fif-teen)

Alexander was about **twelve** years old when he mounted that horse. When Alexander was twelve years old, his teacher was a man called Le-on-id-as (Leonidas). Leonidas **taught** Alexander that men should live **simple** lives, should eat simple food, like simple things. He taught Alexander that pain and a hard life are good for men, and make men strong.

From **thirteen** to **sixteen** Alexander went to a school. He was at school when he was thirteen, **fourteen**, **fifteen**, sixteen years old. There were only three or four other boys in this school, and all the boys were sons of kings or princes or great men. The name of the teacher of this

school was Aris-totle. Aristotle was one of the **wise**st men who have ever lived. He wrote many wise books. The books which Aristotle wrote are still read by wise men in all countries of the world.



D

(Persia) Persian To train (Seven-teen) Army

King Philip died when Alexander was only twenty years old. Then Alexander became King.

At that time the King of **Persia** ruled many countries round about Persia. A **Persian** king had tried to conquer Macedon and Greece. Philip of Macedon had got together a great **army**, because he wanted to conquer Persia. He had **train**ed his soldiers to fight in a new way, and the army was all ready for war. But Philip did not live long enough to make war on Persia. When King Philip died, he left this army trained and all ready for Alexander to use. So, very soon after Alexander became King, he led his army into Persia to make war against Darius, the King of Persia.

Alexander first met Darius and the Persian army at a place called Issus. Darius had a very large army: for every *one* man in the army of Alexander there were **seven-teen** men in the army of Darius. But the soldiers of Darius were not so well trained as the soldiers of Alexander.

E

(Draw up army) **Narrow** **Space**
Win **(Won)** **(A plain)** **(Draw near)**
(Face to face) **Battle**

Darius also made a great mistake. He **drew up** his **army** between some hills and the sea: so there was only a **narrow space** for it. The space was so narrow that he could not get all his soldiers into it. The space was so narrow that a large part of the Persian army could not be used.

The **battle** began.

The Persians fought very bravely. They might have **won** the battle: at one time they were winning. But Darius, the King of the Persians, was not a brave man. He saw that some of his men in one place were being driven back; so he thought that his whole army had lost the battle: he mounted his horse and rode away. When the soldiers saw their King run away, they all ran away too.—So Alexander won the battle of Issus.

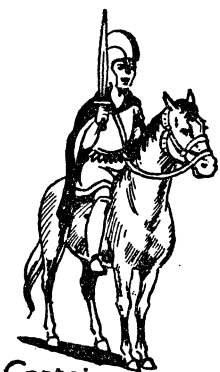
Darius got together another army, and led it against Alexander. Darius drew up his army at a place called Arbela. At Arbela there is a great **plain**,—that is, a great piece of open ground with no hills on it. He remembered the mistake which he had made at Issus, for he drew up his army on this wide plain so that he could use all his soldiers. Alexander **drew near**. When night came, the two armies were **face to face**.

F

Surprise **(Take by surprise)** **Tire** **(Tired)** **Captain**

Now Darius was afraid that Alexander would try to **surprise** him. He was afraid that Alexander might come during the night so as to **take** him **by surprise**. . . . So he made the Persian soldiers stay awake all the night before the battle. Alexander did not want to surprise the Persians. He knew that his soldiers were **tired**, and that they would fight better after they had rested for a night. So Alexander slept all night himself; and all his men slept. In the morning all the Persian soldiers were tired; but the soldiers of Alexander were not tired at all; they were fresh and ready for the battle.

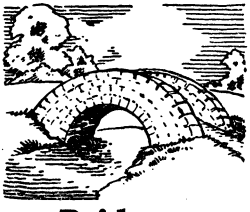
When the battle first began, the army of Alexander drove back some of the Persian soldiers. Then Darius began to be afraid—just as he had done at Issus. He thought that the battle was lost, mounted his horse, and rode away. (You have read the poem, "I'll try": Darius was one of the people who say, "I can't," before they have even tried!)

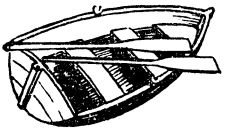

Captain

When the Persians saw their King run away, they turned and ran away also.

So Alexander won the battle of Arbela.

Darius rode away to the north with the small army that was left. Some of his **captain**s rode with him. One of these captains was called Bessus: Bessus was a bad man.





G

Bridge **(Fast)** **March** **Boat**

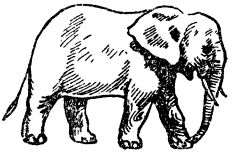
Alexander followed Darius. He rode faster than Darius, and soon began to draw near to the Persians. When the Persian captains saw that Alexander was drawing near, they asked Darius to leave his army and fly with them. They had got ready a very **fast** horse for him. But, this time, Darius would not leave his army. Then Bessus, one of his captains, killed him. Bessus rode away with the other captains, leaving the dead body of Darius. When Alexander came there, and saw that Darius had been killed, he was very angry. When he caught Bessus, he ordered his men to kill him.

At that time part of the north of India was ruled by the Persians. So Alexander **march**ed his army to India. It was a very long march : the soldiers were tired of marching. They wanted to turn and go home. But Alexander made them go on. A great river, named the Jhelum, lay in his way. There was no **bridge**. But Alexander made a bridge of **boat**s. The army crossed the river by marching over the bridge of boats.

He came to another river. There was no bridge over this river. On the other side of the river there was the army of the Indians. The name of the Indian King who was leading this army was Porus. For some time Alexander could not get across this river, because there was no bridge, and because the army of Porus was waiting for him on the other side.

H

Island **Quite** **(Foot-soldier)** **Elephant**



Now in one place the river was not **quite** so wide as in the other parts, for there was an **island** in the river at that place. Alexander got a number of boats. The boats were put in the river near the island: they were quite hidden by the island. One night the army marched very quietly to this place. They went in the boats to the island; then they marched through the water to the other side. (There was not very much water on that side of the island.) So in the morning Porus had a great surprise, for he saw that the army of Alexander had crossed the river.

There was a great battle between the armies of Alexander and of Porus. In the Indian army there were many **elephant**s. The horses in Alexander's army were afraid of the elephants: they had never seen elephants before. So the horses ran away, and Porus was winning the battle. Then Alexander's **foot-soldier**s came up. When the elephants saw the long straight line of foot-soldiers, they were afraid, and ran back into Porus's army. The army of Porus was thrown out of order by the elephants. Alexander won the battle.

I

Treat

At the end of the battle Porus was caught by Alexander's soldiers. He was brought before Alexander. Alexander said, " How do you wish to be **treat**ed? " Porus answered,

" Treat me like a King." Then Alexander said, " Do you want to ask anything more? " Porus answered, " The word ' King ' says all that I want to ask." Alexander was very pleased, for Porus had fought bravely, and he had answered bravely. So he treated Porus very well; he gave him back his country, and made him King of it again.

The soldiers of Alexander were tired: they did not want to march on any more. So at last Alexander turned and began to go home. But, on his way home, he fell ill and died. He was King for only thirteen years, and in those thirteen years he conquered a great part of the world.

J

Real **(Really)**

Alexander is called " Alexander *the Great.*"

Was he **really** great? All really great men have done something to make the world better. Alexander conquered many countries, but he did not make these countries one under his rule. He did not make the men who lived in the countries, which he conquered, any better or happier.

The really great men of the world are those who do something—it may be only a very little thing—which makes men for ever after better, truer, and happier.

You now know 761 words *

* Plus twelve words, doubtful whether "new" or "usage,"—773.

REVISION EXERCISES

(These exercises introduce all the important new words taught in Reader II)

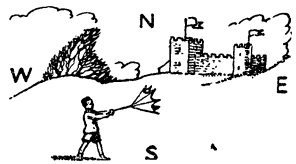
A

1. Write the letter A on the church: write the letter B between the church and the post-box: write the letter C on the cloud, and D on the rock close to the island.

2. Draw a line under all the things which are round:—

   Drum, Flag, Feather, Crown, Penny, Moon, Boat.

3. Is the wind blowing from the North, or from the South, or from the East, or from the West?



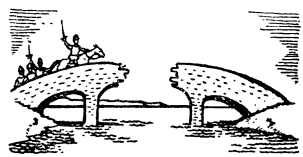
4. Make a mark above all the things which make people feel jolly:—

   Dancing, Paying, Fighting, Singing,

   Playing, Weeping, Winning, Freezing, Laughing.

5. (*a*) At which of the cages are both the ladies pointing?
   (*b*) At which of the cages are both the gentlemen pointing?

B

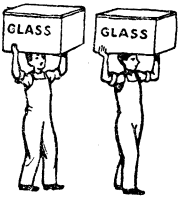


1. Why cannot the captain and his company cross over the bridge?

2. If you don't like it, make a mark X against it; if you like it very much, make a mark V against it; if you *rather* like it, make a mark R against it:—

(*a*) Pain.....	(*e*) Sweets.....
(*b*) Your meals.....	(*f*) Sickness.....
(*c*) School.....	(*g*) Football.....
(*d*) Dirt.....	(*h*) Drawing pictures.....

3. Why are these men carrying these cases so carefully?
4. If a fish and a half cost three half-pence, how much will three fishes cost?
5. Were the soldiers led by Porus, Macedonian or Indian soldiers?



C

1. How many times can you take four from twenty?
2. How many forties are there in two thousand?
3. Make a mark behind the name of the room in which children play: make a mark over the name of the room in which food is boiled.

Kitchen. *Nursery.*

4. I fly in the air, but I am not a bird. What am I?
5. How many nines must you add together to make thirty-six?

D

1. Fill in the numbers in this way to show which words go together:—

Fairies (2). 1. freezes (*Fairies fly*).
Water (1). 2. fly (*Water freezes*).

Pain.....	Fairy.....	1. waves.....	5. cuts.....
Winter.....	King.....	2. hurts.....	6. dances.....
Flag.....	Ass.....	3. freezes.....	7. rules.....
Axe.....	Summer.....	4. pulls.....	8. warms.....

2. Seventeen men want to go across from one bank of the river to the other. The boat will only hold five men. How many times must the boat go across?
3. The King of Macedon made war against the Persians. The King of Greece fought for the King of Macedon. Against whom did the King of Greece fight?
4. Write the name of something which is almost as heavy as gold.
5. Although I am wooden, yet I am alive: though I have arms, yet I have no hands: though I am thirty years old, yet I am young. What am I?

E

1. Among the poems which you have read in this book, which did you like the best?
2. There are foot-soldiers in the army: there are also soldiers on horses; there are also soldiers on elephants. Which soldiers can travel fastest?

3. Who won the battle of Arbela? (Draw a line round the name.)
   Alexander. Darius. Porus.
4. I have two apple-trees; each tree bore thirty apples. How many apples did I get?
5. Which of these travellers has climbed highest up the mountain?

F

1. Make a line under the answer:—
   (*a*) What is the colour of coal? Black, Green, Red, Golden.
   (*b*) What is the colour of grass? Black, Red, Green, Golden.
   (*c*) What is the colour of corn? Black, Red, Green, Golden.
   (*d*) What is the colour of blood? Black, Red, Green, Golden.
   (*e*) What is the cause of illness? Air, Dirt, Cleanness.
   (*f*) What land did Alexander conquer? France, China, Persia.
2. A certain man built his house at the top of a mountain. A second man built his house at the bottom of the mountain. A third man built his house in the course of a river. Rain came, and one of the houses fell down. Which house was it? The house of the First? Second? Third man?

3. How many of this lady's daughters have fair hair?
4. Make a line under all the bad and dangerous things:
   Feather, War, Ball, Thief, Truth, Battle, Roller.
5. I am small; I have four legs; I have long ears; and I live in a deep dark hole in the ground. What am I?

G

1. Write the name of any beast which men drive along the road.

2. Write the number of the thing which goes with the word, in this way:—

Fine.....(2).....	1. flower.....	(*Fine day*)
Pretty.....(1).....	2. day.....	(*Pretty flower*).

A. Dear.....	1. mother.....	
Plain.....	2. elephant.....	
Big.....	3. food.....	
Clear.....	4. night.....	
Dark.....	5. water.....	
B. Soft.....	6. flowers.....	
Fresh.....	7. bed.....	
General.....	8. laws.....	
Just.....	9. sea.....	
Wide.....	10. post.....	

3. Write the numbers to show where the words should come, in this way:—

1. King. 2. Rich.

"The.....(1).....is very.....(2)....." (The *King* is very *rich*.)

(*a*) In.....the earth is dry: when it freezes the earth is.....

(*b*) During the summer the days are.....; during the..... the days are short.

(*c*) All good men.....in God.

(*d*) You cannot get up.....in the morning if you go to bed .....at night.

1. Summer.
2. Long.
3. Hard.
4. Winter.
5. Early.
6. Believe.
7. Late.

4. Write the numbers in the same way as above:—

(*a*) When you write a letter you should use good.....

(*b*) Brave men do not.....the dark.

(*c*) I have a large.....: I have ten children.

(*d*) When you hurt yourself you feel.....

(*e*) Don't go to bed until you have.....your work.

(*f*) Very few men can.....to live more than a hundred years.

1. Fear.
2. Family.
3. Note-paper.
4. Finished.
5. Pain.
6. Hope.

5. Of what is the floor of a room made—wood, stone or paper?

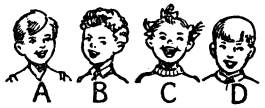
H

1. What do flies do to food, if the food is not covered?
2. Why is the poor woman following the coal-cart?

3. Make a mark against the right form for beginning a letter:—

"Dearest Mr. Smith"..... "Dear Mr. Smith"..... "Gentle Mr. Smith".....

4. Which of these boys has done up his hair in a foolish way?



5. What happened to Bottom's head when he went into the forest?

I

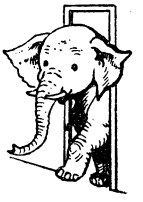
1. Put (1) where your heart is. Put (2) where your stomach is.

Draw a line to show the pipe from your mouth to your stomach.

2. Fill in the numbers:—

(*a*) I lie on a.....	1. Liquid.
(*b*) I learn my.....	2. Bed.
(*c*) Oil is a.....	3. Lesson.
(*d*) He loaded the.....	4. Ass.
(*e*) Water runs from high to.....places.....	5. Marched.
(*f*) The soldiers.....along the road.	6. Low.
(*g*) Careless people make.....	7. Missed.
(*h*) The stone.....his head and hit the wall.	8. Mistakes.
(*i*) Do not throw.....matter into the water.	9. Dirty.

3. Make a mark against the right word.—Why cannot the elephant go through this door?—Because the door is too—



wide.....narrow.....
low.....high.....

4. Make a mark.—What do you need when you are tired?—

Food.....Rest.....Water.....

5. Write A under the picture if it is a whole thing: write B under the picture if it is only a part or piece of a thing.

— — — —

J

1. Write P against the people who lived in the past, and A against those who are living at present. Write X against those who are only story-people, and never really lived at all.

Alexander.....
Elizabeth II, Queen of England.....
Titania.....
Your teacher.....
Wali Dad.....
Napoleon.....

2. I have a voice, but I cannot speak yet. I walk, but I often fall. Who am I?
3. If you dropped a mass of red-hot silver into water, what would the water do?
4. My marriage happened when I was twenty years old. I was married ten years ago. How many years ago was I born?
5. I was born without any. When I was a young man, I had a great deal, and it was fair. Now I am old, and I have none. What is it?

K

1. It is white. It comes from a cow. Children drink it. We pour it into a pot for the cat. What is it?

2. An ant moves 53 feet along a road every day. There are about five thousand three hundred feet in a mile. In how many days will the ant travel one mile?

3. What do you mix with water to make bread?

4. When the man pulls, what will he raise out of the hole in the ground?

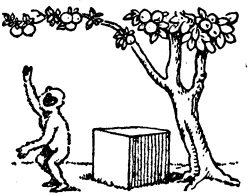
5. Draw a line under the name of the most powerful of these three men:—

Porus. Alexander. Darius.

L

1. Who taught you to say your prayers?

2. Which of these glasses is not quite full of water?

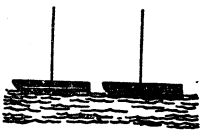


3. Tell me any good reason for remaining at home and not going to school for a whole week.

4. What should this beast do in order to reach the apples?

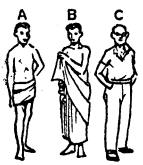
5. This boy has received several boxes of nice apples. He cannot eat them all himself. What should he do with the apples?

M



1. Draw a sail on the first boat, and a flag on the second boat.

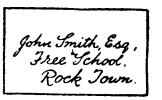
2. Write down half of the number of years which have passed since you were born.



3. Which of these three men has the most simple clothes?

4. Which makes the most sound walking through a forest — a cat, an elephant, or a man?

5. Make a mark in this square showing where you should put a stamp on a letter.....



Now you can read:

NEW METHOD SUPPLEMENTARY READERS

STAGE TWO

Gulliver's Travels and Other Stories

Kalulu the Hare

The Hair Tree and the Story of the Opal

The Mystery of the Island

Traveller's Tales from the Odyssey and Baron Munchausen

Peter Wilkins

Hoodt-Hoodt

The Magic Slippers and Other Stories

A Journey to India

The White Duck and Other Stories

Stories of the Greek Heroes

The Prince and the Pauper

LONGMANS